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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak yesterday gets an update from Foreign Minister Shimon Peres on the treaty with Jordan and negotiations with the Palestinians in Cairo. (Reuters)

Intensive crackdown on Hamas under way

OFFICIALS yesterday dismissed a Hamas claim that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had ordered the assassination of its leaders, but confirmed that Israel has launched a wide-scale crackdown against the organization.

In a statement received by Reuters in Beirut, Hamas said Rabin had issued orders to assassinate its leaders in retaliation for last Wednesday's bus bombing in Tel Aviv.

Hamas vowed to hit back if any of its officials was attacked, either inside the territories or abroad.

"We tell Rabin and all the Zionist terror and assassination apparatuses to beware of harming the sons and symbols of Hamas," the group said. "Hamas or its brigades will not hesitate to retaliate with all its might to these attempts."

The group reiterated its demand that Israel free Arab prisoners, including its founder, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting, the ministers were briefed on Hamas and the its increasing employment of terror by Rabin, the General Security Service and other security officials. Fifty Hamas activists have been arrested since the bombing, the cabinet was told.

Israel confirmed yesterday that

ALON PINKAS and agencies

Saleh Abdel Rahim Souwi, an unknown Hamas activist, carried out the suicide bombing.

However, the 50 activists are not considered "big fish" by the GSS and the army, although some are central figures in their villages. By and large, they are local operatives who may shed light on the whereabouts of those on the wanted list of approximately 25 major activists and about 70 members of Izzadin Kassam, Hamas's military wing.

Security sources denied that Rabin ever gave a direct order to "eliminate" anyone, and stressed that Hamas terror is initiated and ordered by people outside the territories.

"An effective crackdown would undoubtedly require international cooperation," one security source said. "Hamas is being financed by sympathizers in the US and Britain and through banks in Jordan. One of the first steps inevitably will be to follow the money trail and cut it."

to demolish the house of an old lady or a child. Rabin and Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair expressed reservations about Aloni's remarks.

"The death of a perpetrator of a terror act should not serve as a form of immunity," Rabin said. Ben-Yair told the cabinet that house demolitions may deter terrorists from acting, once they become fully aware of the dire consequences their deeds will have on their families.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin said that talks with the Hamas are possible.

"If the intention of the Hamas leadership is to speak about the terms for destroying Israel, it is truly no partner," he told Army Radio.

"If, however, it is interested in calming the storm, I believe we have passed the age when we say we won't speak with an organization because it has a certain name."

"Hamas is a very, very problematic organization, an organization that uses the cruelest terror. But within it there are certainly those who are less extreme, and if they want to enter into a relevant discussion with us, I am not sure it's our job to say that because their name is such and such, it's forbidden for us to talk to them," Beilin said.

TA celebrates new opera house

HELEN KAYE

THE Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center (TAPAC) was formally inaugurated last night, but a moment of silence to honor the casualties of last Wednesday's Tel Aviv bus attack preceded the opening ceremonies at the new opera house.

Speaking to the invited audience, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin praised Tel Avivians for their restraint and courage in the face of tragedy.

"It was in this spirit, he said, 'that we inaugurate the opera house today, not forgetting the past, but looking towards the future.'"

The New Israeli Opera will launch its first season in its \$50 million home tonight with a gala performance of Boris Godunov.

IDF: Shelling that killed 5 in Lebanon was a mistake

DAVID RUDGE

THE IDF shelling of a house in southern Lebanon that resulted in the death of five Lebanese civilians and retaliatory Katyusha rocket attacks on the Galilee was a mistake, the government was informed yesterday.

Israel Radio quoted sources from the meeting as saying that the incident could have been avoided. Acknowledgment of the mistake had been relayed to US officials, the radio said.

Under the terms of the understanding that ended Operation Accountability last summer, Hizbullah agreed to cease rocket attacks on the Galilee, provided the IDF and the South Lebanese Army did not shell villages north

TA bus bombing claims 22nd fatality

JUDY SIEGEL

KOCHAVA Biton, 59, of Tel Aviv resident, died yesterday of wounds suffered in last Wednesday's bus bombing, becoming the 22nd fatality. The mother of a 20-year-old soldier had been in critical condition.

Maya Kalmanson, of Jerusalem, who was seriously injured, regained consciousness at Ichilov, but is still attached to a respirator. Her condition is stable.

Edward Sabayev, 23, was transferred from the intensive care unit and is out of danger.

Two other victims of the blast, Sari Tzarfat, 32, and Hedva Menawi, 23, are being treated for moderate injuries and improving. Tzarfat may, however, lose sight in one eye.

Six of the lightly injured were sent home yesterday, and two are still being treated for light injuries.

Meanwhile, Ichilov said its telephone system was able to function after the bomb blast thanks to a new communications system installed two days before. The cordless, mobile system - donated by Vivian and Maurice Wohl of Geneva - took over for the Bezek telephone exchange, which collapsed under the burden of incoming calls.

Yesterday the remains of the terrorist who carried out the suicide attack on the No. 5 bus were positively identified as those of Salah Abdel Rahim Saury Nazal, 27, of Kalkilya. The conclusive identification was based on blood and tissue comparisons made with family members.

Vilna'i named new deputy chief of staff

ALON PINKAS

MAJ-GEN. Matan Vilna'i was yesterday appointed the next Deputy Chief of General Staff, succeeding Maj-Gen. Amnon Shabak who was earlier appointed the next Chief of Staff.

The selection of Vilna'i, a highly-regarded officer, over Intelligence Chief Maj-Gen. Uri Saguy and OC Northern Command Maj-Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai essentially means that Shabak got the man for the post he had wanted and pushed for.

Very senior military sources said last night that the reaction of Mordechai to the decision, in which he said that he has "many things to say," is unbecoming an officer.

"It is appalling that a general that does not get the promotion he wanted threatens revenge against his superiors, colleagues and against the system itself," said a senior General Staff source.

The decision was reached yesterday evening, in a meeting between Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Chief of General Staff Lt-Gen. Ehud Barak and Shabak.

Sources close to the prime min-



Maj-Gen. Matan Vilna'i (David Rubinger)

Vilna'i, a comrade for many years and currently OC Southern Command, for the job.

Saguy will remain Chief of Intelligence for the foreseeable future, and will be considered to head a state institution under the Prime Minister's Office. Mordechai will retire from active service.

Vilna'i was born in Jerusalem in 1944, and was inducted into the IDF Paratroopers Corps in 1962. In the Six Day War he served as a deputy paratroopers battalion commander, and in the Yom Kippur War he commanded a reserve paratroopers brigade.

In the Entebbe operation in 1976, Vilna'i was second in command to the operation's commander, Dan Shomron.

After an academic leave at Harvard in 1984, he was promoted to major-general and head of the Manpower Branch in 1985. He has been OC Southern Command since 1989, and was the officer in charge of the implementation of the Cairo agreement and the IDF's redeployment in Gaza.

Vilna'i is described as "an officer and a gentleman" as well as one of Israel's best infantry officers ever. He is married and the father of three boys.

Cabinet okays importing 19,000 more foreign workers

JOSE ROSENFELD and GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE cabinet yesterday approved bringing in another 19,000 foreign workers to compensate for the labor shortage caused by the closure of the territories following last Wednesday's bus bombing.

The government will forward its budget proposal for next year to the Knesset today. The cabinet approved a NIS 128.7 billion budget at the end of August, with NIS 2.07b. in tax cuts, budget reductions of NIS 793 million, new spending of NIS 2.392b., and a deficit of 2.75 percent of Gross Domestic Product.

Finance Minister Avraham Shohat said he supported the move so

Hebron man killed after stabbing soldier

JON IMMANUEL

TROOPS shot and killed a man who tried to stab a soldier in downtown Hebron yesterday, the fourth stabbing attempt in the city in a month.

Military sources said the soldier was very lightly wounded, and that his attacker, Nidal Said Tamimi, 22, was a Hamas activist released from Ketzit prison six weeks ago.

Hebron sources said they thought Tamimi was also associated with Islamic Jihad. Confusing the matter further, Fatah slogans appeared on walls near his house, Palestinian sources said.

Tamimi was a younger brother of Ahmed Tamimi, director of the Interior Ministry in the Palestinian Authority.

A curfew was imposed on the center of town after the incident.

In another incident, an explosive was thrown at an Israeli car near Kiyat Arba early yesterday morning. There were no casualties.



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Assimilation in former USSR called 'alarming'

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE rate of assimilation in the former Soviet Union is alarming, and close to 70 percent of the Jewish population in the Slavic and Baltic republics have intermarried, according to a senior aliyah official.

The number of Jewish children is dropping drastically from year to year. Out of 1,310,000 Jews in the republics which made up the USSR, only 115,000 are under 18, Dr. Baruch Gur, head of the Jewish Agency's CIS department, says in a report released today.

He describes the remaining population there as aging, and wanting to assimilate or emigrate. Gur says that he does not expect there to be more than half a million Jews left in the CIS by the end of the century and they will be centered mostly in Russia and the Ukraine.

From an analysis of 1988 statistics, Gur says that 73.2% of Jewish men marrying that year did not choose Jewish wives; among Jewish women, intermarriage stood at 62.8%.

Other changes in demographic patterns include a trend away from higher education in favor of business. "The Jews, who used to be the elite among the intelligentsia, now prefer

to seek out economic opportunities in view of the economic reforms. There are currently only 21,000 Jewish students, as opposed to 110,000 in the early 1970s," Gur reports. However, the failure to make quick fortunes has prompted many to emigrate.

Gur predicts that aliyah will continue at a steady rate of some 60,000 per year. He points out that, contrary to popular belief, more than 40% of those who made aliyah in the past five years were in the 19-44 age group, while 26.8% were under 18. Only 19.1% were over 60, and this ratio was maintained in 1994.

Meanwhile, over the past five years, only 40,000 olim — about 8% of the total who came here — chose to live in Jerusalem, Israel Radio reported. This was attributed to the high cost of housing and the dearth of work opportunities in the capital.

On a related matter, Absorption Minister Yair Tzaibon revealed that the return of Israelis who have lived abroad for more than four years is continuing to increase. Some 14,000 returnees are expected back home by the end of this year, similar to the number last year, he told the aliyah cabinet.



President Ezer Weizman stands at attention after laying a wreath yesterday on the grave of Israel's third president, Zelman Shazar, on Jerusalem's Mount Herzl, during a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of Shazar's death. (Brian Hendler)

Rabbis: Addis Ababa Falash Mura are Jews

Committee asks for immediate immigration

EVELYN GORDON

THE 4,000 Falash Mura in Addis Ababa should be recognized as Jews, and every effort should be made to bring them here, a committee appointed by the Chief Rabbinate has recommended.

The recommendation was made 11 months ago by the rabbinate's Committee for the Spiritual Absorption of Ethiopian Immigrants. However, it has been kept under close wraps, according to attorney Michael Corinaldi, who submitted the document to the High Court of Justice yesterday as part of a petition by the community in Addis Ababa.

The petition, filed in June 1993, is still pending. It asks that the Falash Mura in Addis Ababa be allowed to immigrate. So far, the government has ignored the committee's recommendation.

"The community in Addis Ababa, as per Rabbi Menahem Waldman's list, should be seen as a Jewish community," the committee, consisting of Waldman, Rabbi David Chelouche, and Rabbi Razon Arussi, wrote in its decision. "We call on the government and the Jewish Agency to help bring them to Israel, as Jews, under the Law of Return."

The rabbis said their decision was based both on the community's strenuous efforts to maintain Jewish observance in Addis Ababa and on their positive experience with the approximately 100 members of the community who had already immigrated here at the time.

In his submission to the High

Court, Corinaldi also complained that those Ethiopians who came here and underwent symbolic conversions at the rabbinate's request are nevertheless being denied recognition as immigrants.

He attached an affidavit by one immigrant, who has been denied a certificate of immigration even though he received an identity card labeled "Jewish," with the rabbinate's blessing. Because he does not have an immigration certificate, he is ineligible for cheap government mortgages and other immigrant benefits.

"All of the other Jews who came from the Addis Ababa community are likewise discriminated against," the immigrant wrote.

However, all of this man's more than 50 relatives were given immigration certificates.

Moslem Righteous Gentile Hardaga-Susic dies at 77

BATSHEVA TSUR

HAJNEBA Hardaga-Susic of Sarajevo, who arrived in Israel in February and was the first Moslem Righteous Gentile to receive Israeli citizenship and settle here, was buried yesterday in the Moshe Beit Zayit cemetery outside Jerusalem after dying in her sleep Friday morning at age 77.

Her daughter, Aida, son-in-law Bronomir and granddaughter Stella were joined by several dozen mourners and dignitaries at the funeral. They included Absorption Minister Yair Tzaibon, Jewish Agency aliyah department head Uri Gordon, Dr. Mordechai Palidiel of Yad Vashem and Ivan Ceresnjes,

head of the Sarajevo Jewish community, all of whom played a part in bringing the family to safety. Members of the Sarajevo Jewish community who had come on the convoy from the war zone with the Hardagas were also present.

As the body was lowered into the grave, members of the Kabilio-Grinberg family, whom Hardaga had saved during World War II, embraced 12-year-old Stella. "She has had so many traumas in her short life," said Tova Grinberg of Jerusalem who invited the Hardagas to find a safe haven here when

war broke out in Sarajevo. "On your arrival, we told you you were our sister and our land was your land," Tzaibon said. "Now we are burying you in this land for eternal rest. We will never be able to fully repay our debt to those gentiles who saved our people and to you, to whom we have repaid but a small part."

Noting that 19-year-old terrorist, Ma'ayan Levy, killed by terrorists in Jerusalem two weeks ago, is buried in the same cemetery, Tzaibon said, "The Moslem religion has many faces. Yours was the face of reconciliation and dignity."

Archeology discovery sheds new light on Crusader period

DAVID RUDGE

A HOARD of tools and weapons unearthed during excavation of the ruins of a fortress on the banks of the Jordan River has thrown new light on the last days of the Crusaders in the area.

Arrowheads were found along-side building sand and uncompleted walls, indicating that the Crusaders were still building their defenses when they were attacked by the Muslims.

The excavations of the Alstet fortress, south of the Boot Ya'acov bridge, are being headed by

Adrian Bouwee, of the Antiquities Authority, and Ronnie Ellenblin, of Hebrew University.

The dig is being funded by the Tourism Ministry as part of a plan to turn the site into a tourist attraction.

Bouwee said the finds had helped reveal the drama that had taken place when the fortress was being built, around 1178 CE, until it was overrun and all its inhabitants killed the following year.

He said the excavations had uncovered a veritable hoard of tools, including spades, hatchets, and spears. Alongside the tools, the archaeologists found hundreds of arrowheads, spearheads, and other weapons, including large round stones used by the attackers to break down walls.

Bouwee noted that the large quantity weapons provided evidence of the fierce fighting that had taken place at the site, as the Crusaders fought in vain to repulse the attackers.

Yeshiva students ordered to take the bus

HERB KEINON

AN organization representing the country's leading haredic authorities has declared war on yeshiva students who drive cars.

The Va'ad Hayeshivot, the organization that must place its stamp on yeshiva students' applications to the IDF for deferments, issued directives to yeshivot around the country to tell their students not to apply for a driver's license, and instructing those that have licenses not to renew them. The organization has the country's leading haredic rabbis on its board.

The reason for this measure, said one source in the haredic community close to the Va'ad Hayeshivot, is to keep yeshiva students from going places that they should not, and also to ensure that those receiving any deferments are really spending all their time studying.

"If a yeshiva student has a license, he needs money for the car," the source said. "This means that he will have to work, and if he has to work, he will not be studying."

A copy of the directives, which appeared in the weekly Yom Hashishi, read that all students who take out a license after the first of Heshvan (October 5) will not be considered yeshiva students. The implication is clearly that if they do, they will not receive the Va'ad Hayeshivot's stamp on IDF deferral applications.

In addition, those yeshiva students asking for deferments have been instructed to give the Va'ad Hayeshivot power of attorney to check with the Ministry of Transportation to make sure that they do not have licenses, or have not renewed them.

This directive follows another one issued earlier in the year by the Va'ad Hayeshivot forbidding yeshiva students from hitchhiking.

One yeshiva student said yesterday that a group is forming that will turn to the Association for Civil Rights in Israel against the latest Va'ad Hayeshivot directive.

Since Jerusalem Rabbi Asher Tenenbaum took over from his father as head of the Va'ad Hayeshivot earlier this year, the organization — which in the past was not considered to be very strong in the haredic community — has increasingly flexed its muscles.

Hundreds attend funeral of leading Bratslaver hassid, Yisrael Odesser

HERB KEINON

A FEW hundred people attended the Jerusalem funeral of Rabbi Yisrael Dov Odesser, 105, a mainstay of the Bratslaver Hassidim, yesterday.

According to grandson Gabi Shaffer, Odesser was born in Tiberias in 1888 to a family of Karlin Hassidim. He became enamored of the writings of Rabbi Naftali of Bratslav, and later became a devoted Bratslaver Hassid.

Bratslaver tradition holds that some 65 years ago Odesser discovered a note from Rabbi Naftali, who died in 1811, with the words *Na Nah Nahman Nahman Meuman*, a play on the Rabbi Naftali's name and place of burial, Uman in the Ukraine.

According to Bratslaver Hassidim, this verse is full of mystical meaning and is considered a harbinger of good luck. Bumper stickers with the verse have appeared throughout the country in the last few months.

Since Bratslaver Hassidim have been without a rebbe since Naftali's death, hundreds of people have over the years gone to Odesser, who variously lived in Safed, Tiberias, and Meron, to study the rebbe's teachings.

Odesser had a long correspondence with former president Zelman Shazar, from which he wrote a book. In recent years he worked to get the bones of Rabbi Naftali reburied in Israel, and met with

world leaders — including Ronald Reagan — for this purpose.

In 1993, during the visit of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, then president Chaim Herzog asked — at Odesser's behest — for Naftali's bones to be reinterred here.

Kravchuk showed a willingness, but the plan was torpedoed by other Bratslaver Hassidim, who claimed that the rebbe wanted to be interred in Uman, site of a massacre of Jews in 1788. Naftali's grave has become a pilgrimage site visited by a few thousand hassidim each year.

Odesser is survived by nine children, 31 grand-children, 81 great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren.

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Notice to the Public

The Director-General and management of the National Insurance Institute apologize to all insureds for the inconvenience caused by the recent breakdowns in the electricity and computer systems.

The breakdowns have prevented NII employees from providing full and efficient service to all those requesting assistance.

We are endeavoring to repair these faults as quickly as possible and hope that they will not re-occur in the future.

Information and Public Relations

תרגיש ביטוח לאומי

The Asya Kogan Fund of Life

Created at Assaf Harofe Medical Center

by Miri Eden

Mrs. Asya Kogan, residing in both Japan and Israel, has established a unique Fund of Life at Assaf Harofe Medical Center. This fund will provide a very substantial yearly sum, to meet vital and immediate needs in the financing of medical equipment acquisition, the building of new departments, and the upgrading of medical facilities which are at present inadequate.

For many years, Mrs. Kogan, a daughter of the Kachanovsky Family of Russia, has been deeply involved in the well-being of the people of Israel. Her wide range of philanthropic activities includes helping handicapped children, and providing scholarships for students. She is very active in the absorption of the Russian aliyah, and, during the last few years, has created new hope for the patients of the Assaf Harofe Medical Center.

Her outstanding help in the acquisition of dialysis machines, surgical equipment and laboratory analyzers, culminating in the erection of the Asya Kogan Department of Surgery, was publicly recognized in a warm and moving ceremony, held last week in the Sculpture Garden at Assaf Harofe. The ceremony was attended by community leaders, Mrs. Kogan's family and childhood friends — among them her sister, Nelly Avinani, her niece, Naomi Peli, Olga and Marc Shifrin (her nephew), her niece, Asia Abramov, Mr. Teddy and Mrs. Rasha Kaufman (long time dear friends), Mr. Yuli and Mrs. Ruti Ofer, her niece, Mrs. Lea Eisenberg (a very close friend) — and the Friends and staff of the Medical Center.

Having seen at first hand the never ending urgent needs of the hospital, in its daily struggle to provide medical treatment for the 350,000 people in the center of Israel, Mrs. Kogan has decided to extend a helping hand, by establishing a "Fund of Life," which will take care of the most pressing daily needs of the hospital, for many years to come. This fund will meet, at least in part, the pressing demands for the updating of life-saving equipment, provision of modern sophisticated treatments, and improving physical conditions for the tens of thousands of patients who pass through Assaf Harofe Medical Center every month.

The expansion and upgrading of services for newborn babies, and the maternity units have been chosen by Mrs. Kogan as the first building project to be supported by the Fund.

Mrs. Kogan has dedicated these humanitarian deeds to the eternal memory of the Kachanovsky and Kogan families, and, as she stated, "I feel that a special meaning has been given to the lives of my dear family, in the past, present and future, by the vital medical services that my fund will enable the hospital to provide." Mrs. Kogan is the younger of the two remaining children, of the six-sibling Kachanovsky family. Unofficial sources have informed me that a prominent artist has been asked to create a special wall in the hospital, in recognition of this outstanding humanitarian deed.

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Route into Sarajevo still unsafe

THE United Nations and Bosnia's Muslim-led government failed yesterday to forge a security agreement for Sarajevo's key supply route, throwing into doubt a Bosnian troop withdrawal from a violated demilitarized zone.

At a meeting in the Bosnian capital military negotiators agreed only to talk again today, Bosnian government sources told Reuters.

The Bosnian government has demanded the UN provide security for a key logistics road that snakes down the front of Mt. Igman, west of Sarajevo, in full view of Bosnian Serb guns.

The road has come under fire from Bosnian Serb troops for months. Some of the shooting has been from artillery even though a Security Council resolution, backed by a threat of NATO air strikes, bans big guns from the area.

Resolution of the supply route issue could determine how fast, or even whether Bosnian government troops withdraw from a demilitarized zone behind Mt. Igman.

UN officials say withdrawal is key to maintaining military stability around the capital, which is encircled by Bosnian Serb troops.

"The meeting was cordial but the only thing agreed was to meet again on the road on Monday," a Bosnian government source close to the talks told Reuters.

"It seems General Rose has given strict or-

KURT SCHORK
SARAJEVO

ders that nothing much be done for the time being. We'll have to see what happens tomorrow. Everybody says there's no linkage but each side is waiting for the other."

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, commander of the UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia, has taken a hard line on getting government troops out of the Igman zone.

He warns Bosnian Serb patience is being sorely tested by government troops' presence in the zone and worries the violation could lead to a resumption of hostilities around Sarajevo, which has been largely quiet for months.

The Bosnian government committed over the weekend to begin withdrawing troops from the DMZ today at noon and to complete the process as expeditiously as possible. UN officials announced.

The meeting follows apparent success by UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi in persuading the Serbs to lift from today a fuel blockade which has brought UN operations in eastern Bosnian Muslim enclaves to a standstill.

Akashi also persuaded the Bosnian govern-

ment to pull their troops out of the demilitarized zone but Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic made clear a complete withdrawal from the zone was contingent upon better UN security for civilian convoys trying to reach Sarajevo over the road that traverses Igman.

The United Nations is resisting the linkage being made by the government.

"How you would defend that route I don't know," said a senior UN military officer who asked not to be named.

"I'm afraid we can't satisfy their demand. The road is too vulnerable and we haven't the resources to secure it and protect those passing along it."

The United Nations announced on Saturday that it was suspending operations in at least one Muslim enclave in eastern Bosnia because it had run out of fuel as a result of weeks of obstruction by the Serbs.

Serb leaders have been demanding they be given 50 percent of the fuel and that government troops withdraw from the Mount Igman demilitarized zone as a condition for fuel convoys being allowed through.

UN troops said they had run out of fuel in UN-protected Gorazde in eastern Bosnia, fuel was running out in other Muslim enclaves and they could not carry out their mission.

Briton killed, 4 wounded in attack on Egyptian tour bus

DALIA BALIGH
CAIRO

SUSPECTED Moslem terrorists opened fire yesterday on a tourist bus in southern Egypt, killing a British tourist and wounding three others, security officials said. The Egyptian driver also was hurt.

The British man was the seventh foreign tourist to be killed since Islamic extremists launched a campaign of violence 2-1/2 years ago to try to overthrow Egypt's secular government and impose strict Islamic rule.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but the militant al-Gama al-Islamiya, or the Islamic Group, was suspected.

Al-Gama has been the main force behind the radicals' campaign. It claimed a fatal attack in the same area on Aug. 26 that killed a Spanish teenager and wounded his family.

The latest incident occurred about 10:30 a.m. near the town of Naqada, which is 30 km north of Luxor.

Luxor, some 500 kmsouth of Cairo, is a major tourist center because of its wealth of ancient Egyptian temples and monuments.

A statement issued by the Interior Ministry, which is responsible for security in the country, said the tourist bus was not traveling the usual tourist route and that it would have been given police protection had security officials been notified in advance of the trip.

The names of the victims were available only in Arabic, and the British Embassy refused to give correct English versions.

The driver of the bus, Ahmed Abdel-Kader, told police that he was slowing down near a bridge in Naqada when four gunmen appeared and sprayed the vehicle with automatic rifles. They fled in

a waiting car, he said.

The Interior Ministry said that one Briton was killed and three injured, as well as the driver.

Sources at the hospital in Naqada said Abdel-Kader suffered a bullet wound to the left shoulder, as did one of the British women passengers. They said another British woman was slightly injured, although they did not give details, and that a British man was "shaken up by the ordeal."

The militiamen stepped up their confrontation with the government Oct. 14 by stabbing Nobel Prize-winning writer Naguib Mahfouz outside his home in Cairo.

The 83-year-old author is in hospital recovering from knife wounds to the neck.

The government's crackdown on the rebels following the attack on Mahfouz has left two policemen and 15 suspected radicals dead. (AP)

Wife says Maxwell beat children, belittled her

LONDON (Reuters) - Robert Maxwell, the British publishing tycoon whose body was found floating off his yacht three years ago, was a monstrous man with megalomaniac tendencies, says his widow.

Maxwell, whose death amid empire crumbled after his death amid allegations he had plundered his companies' pension funds, used to beat his sons during their school days, and meddled later in their personal lives, according to a preview in the *Sunday Times* of Betty Maxwell's biography.

"Betty claims that throughout their 46-year marriage Maxwell belittled her; he had affairs, treated her like a servant in private, criticised her in public, poured scorn on her ability and spent long periods apart from her," the *Sunday Times* said.

The newspaper, which intends to print fuller extracts next week, said the memoirs were being published after Britain's attorney-general rejected an appeal by opposi-

tion members of parliament to ban the book until after the trial of Maxwell's sons, Kevin and Ian.

The MPs argued that the book might elicit sympathy for Kevin and Ian, who face fraud charges linked to the collapse of their father's businesses.

"Bob was totally inflexible with school reports and scholastic results," Betty Maxwell writes. "The mere word 'careless' was enough to send him into a terrible rage, which invariably led to the culprit being caned."

But the book also documents a grand passion. Betty Maxwell bore him nine children and remained loyal to him during his darkest days, when government inspectors found that he was "unfit" to run a public company.

In June 1990, after a fierce argument, Maxwell demanded an immediate separation.

"There was no announcement or agreement, but they rarely saw each other in the following months, before Maxwell's death."

Haitian police get retraining program

PORT-AU-PRINCE (Reuters) - An international effort to retrain Haiti's feared police begins today with a five-day program for carefully screened recruits aimed at building a 3,000-strong interim force by mid-December.

A special US Justice Department unit is overseeing the training of the first 375 by American police. Royal Canadian Mounted Police and others, who will teach through interpreters speaking Haitian Creole.

The need for the training was underscored by what appeared to be an act of vigilante justice yesterday morning when a man was hacked to death by machete near the main cathedral in Port-au-Prince.

"What's happening now is people are taking matters into their own hands," said Ron Desire, a book-seller who lives in the neighborhood.

A crowd of 200 looked on as International Police Monitors and US military police investigated the killing of the man, who some in the neighborhood said was a notorious local criminal.

"Our station is only two blocks away and nobody bothered to report this killing to us," said an Argentine international police monitor.

The International Police Monitors will be joined on patrol by local police as they graduate from the weekly programs sponsored by the US Justice Department's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program.

Interim training will take place at Camp d'Application, a military base on the outskirts of the capital where the Haitian army heavy weapons company was based.

Students were checked for past human rights abuses through a special commission established by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who returned to the country on October 15.

"We're running them through a screen," Major General David Meade, commander of US ground forces in Haiti, told reporters at a briefing last week.

"We're judging them on performance and in particular their human rights record and whether or not they've been implicated in any criminal activity, and those that fall in that category need not apply for further employment as policemen or military," he said.

Even so, members of the interim force will not necessarily become part of a new, permanent police force of 4,000 that officials hope to train starting next year.

The new police force will be made up of fresh recruits and may include some of the retrained police, but that decision will be made by the Haitian government later.

Aristide faces the problem of trying to remold the police, which had been an integral part of the 7,300-man army that ruled Haiti over the past three years with a brutal hand, killing thousands of civilians.

One item on Aristide's agenda has been to alter the army's historical role as an instrument of state control of the population. He has vowed to cut its strength to 1,500 members.

The Camp D'Application base is to be converted next year into a police academy with a refurbishing of existing buildings and the building of new ones, officials say.

3 hostages said killed in Riyadh hostage drama

DUBAI (Reuters) - Saudi police stormed a villa in Riyadh, rescuing some of the family of a prominent businessman from Filipino hostage-takers, residents and diplomats said yesterday.

Three hostages were reported to have been killed in the drama - two servants and a son of Youssef al-Rajhi, who comes from a leading business family. The fate of the attackers was not known.

The Philippines consul-general tried unsuccessfully to negotiate with the hostage-takers before police stormed the house.

There was no report of the siege in the official Saudi news media. Residents and diplomats said five men attacked the Rajhi villa in the Saudi capital's King Fahd District on Saturday evening.

They said a Filipino house maid and an Indonesian driver were killed by the attackers, who were apparently demanding an unknown amount in ransom.

Residents said a child, Youssef al-Rajhi's son, was killed and was

buried in Riyadh yesterday. They did not know his age, but said Rajhi's wife and another son were believed wounded.

An official at the Philippine embassy in Riyadh said the embassy was informed by the police that the attackers were Filipinos.

"We were informed by the police that the attackers are Filipinos. The consul-general was called to go to the villa and negotiate with the attackers," he said. "He tried to talk to them but they did not want to talk."

"One attacker had a knife held to a woman's throat. The woman screamed in Arabic for the consul-general to leave. We heard there were two children in the house, including an infant because the attackers demanded a bottle of milk," he added.

He said Saudi police surrounded the villa and stormed it two hours later. There was no word on the incident from Saudi officials.

More than half a million Filipinos work in Saudi Arabia.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Jerusalem District
Cancellation Notice

The Israel Lands Administration announces the cancellation of Invitation to Tender 252/94/Net, regarding the leasing of Parcel 36 for the construction of an industrial building in the Haifa Industrial Area.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Tel Aviv District

Lease offered on plot for construction of commercial structure or combined commercial and residential building on the corner of Lavinsky and the Zion streets in Tel Aviv.

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, to be followed by a 49 year lease with option to extend for another 49 years, for the area whose details are:

Urban Building Plan	Block	Part of Parcel	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS (exc. VAT)	Dev. Costs, NIS (exc. VAT)
"F"	6945	128	1200	5,570,387	746,225

According to paras. 77, 78 in publication 1800

The building rights of this tender are as follows:
The Urban Building Plan allows construction on the plot may according to one of the following two options:

Option 1
Commercial ground floor
Commercial mezzanine
2 upper residential floors
Total

In addition, a basement the length of the building, for use of the residents, also commercial use. Protected areas, as specified by law.

Option 2
Commercial building of 4 floors
Commercial ground floor
Commercial mezzanine
2 upper floors
Total

In addition, 2 floors of basements the size of the plot, for storage and parking.
The public will have rights in the plot, as specified in the attached plan.

The successful bidder will be for the land only. The successful bidder will pay the above development costs, linked to the consumer's price index of September 1994, directly to the local authorities. These costs are for laying sewerage, canalization, roads and water pipes.

The size of the building, according to the tender, is based on the above plans. If the successful bidder plans to make changes in the plan, enlarging the building, the ILA will not oppose the plan, unless there is a good reason, and on condition that the successful bidder will pay what is requested by the ILA and will keep to the timetable laid forth in the documents, including the deadline for submitting the plans and completing the building.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from November 1, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, ☎ 03-5638111, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: December 7, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

Israel Lands Administration Industrial Buildings Company Ltd.
Central Region

Lease offered on plots 463 and 467 for construction of 12 housing units on each plot (total of 24 units) in Kiryat Elron.

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids from those interested in signing a 2 year development agreement, to be followed by a 49 year lease with option to extend for another 49 years, for the area whose details are:

Tender	Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area of Plot, sq.m.	Total Area of Building, sq.m.	Dev. Costs, NIS (exc. VAT)
277/94/ Men	3796	161	463	1,275	1,148	358,536
	3797	24-26, 29, 42, 102, 162				

78/94/ Men
3797 16, 24 467 1,333 1,200 376,389

According to Urban Building Plan 325/94/ Men/Zayim Men, the plots are zoned as Residential Area Gimmel. On each plot 12 units may be built in a 3-story building, without a pillar story, with a building percentage of 32 on the ground floor, and a total of 90% of the area of the plot, as set forth in the Urban Building Plan.

In addition to the bid for the land, the successful bidder will pay the above development costs, linked to the building index for September 1994, on the basis of the last published index figure, directly to the Industrial Buildings Co. Ltd.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Haifa District

Lease offered on Plot No. 3 for construction of a commercial building in Neahev
Invitation to Tender 271/94/Net

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, to be followed by a 49 year lease with option to extend for another 49 years, for the area whose details are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Plot Area, sq.m.	Total Building, sq. m.	Minimum Price, NIS (exc. VAT)
11232	3,4,7,57, 68,82,84	3	1,195	360 service	1,727,514

In accordance with Urban Building Plan 374/94/ Men, Plot No. 3 is zoned for a 2-story commercial structure, with cafes, restaurants, art galleries, gift shops, etc. on the first floor, and shops on at least two sides of the building, in accordance with the Urban Building Plan.

In addition to the sum offered for the land, the successful bidder will pay the local authorities development costs according to the bylaws.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from November 1, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), per booklet, for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Haifa Region, 13 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa, ☎ (04) 355411, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: December 7, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Haifa District

Lease offered on part of Plot No. 16 for construction of an industrial building in the Acre Industrial Zone.
Invitation to Tender 282/94/Net

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, to be followed by a 49 year lease with option to extend for another 49 years, for the area whose details are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Part of Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Building, sq. m.	Minimum Price, NIS (exc. VAT)
18041	44, 45	16	1,224	115	193,645

In accordance with Urban Building Plan 1247/Gimmel, it is allowed to build 75% on the ground floor and 20% on each of the other floors, total of 115%, on 3 floors, and a maximum height of 12 meters. Total area for registration - 1667.6 sq.m.

The bid offer is for the land only. The successful bidder must also pay fees and taxes to the Acre Municipality according to the bylaws.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from November 1, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), per booklet, for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Haifa Region, 13 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa, ☎ (04) 355411, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: December 7, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

Israel Lands Administration Min. of Construction and Housing
Jerusalem District Jerusalem Region

Lease offered on Plot No. 120 for construction of 18 housing units with a commercial facade, in Kiryat Givat, Western Quarters
Invitation to Tender 253/94/Net

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids from those interested in signing a 2 year development agreement, to be followed by a 49 year lease with option to extend for another 49 years, for the area whose details are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Residential, sq.m.	Area for Commercial, sq.m.	Dev. Costs, NIS (exc. VAT)
1570	34	120	1167	1800	240	546,825

According to Urban Building Plan 33, bet/men/18, housing units may be built on 3 stories + 2 story on pillars in a maximum area for registration of 1800 for housing the area of the galleries will be considered a commercial area, plus 240 sq.m. for commerce, all subject to Para. 8.2.3 and to the other documents above.

The successful bidder will also pay the fees and taxes to the local authority according to the bylaws. (He will also be obligated to complete the development of the plot.)

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from November 1, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yahuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), ☎ 02-254121, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit. Last date for submitting bids: December 8, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

Israel Lands Administration Beersheba Arim, Urban Dev. Co. Ltd.
Southern District Municipality

Build Your Own House Scheme - Beersheba, Yot Alet Quarter (total of 77 housing units) in cooperation with the Arim Urban Development Co. and the Beersheba Municipality, the Israel Lands Administration announces the above scheme, under which 49 plots will be allocated in the Yot Alet Quarter, Beersheba, for the construction of 49 single-family houses, and 14 plots for the construction of 28 semi-detached houses.

Eight plots are available for disabled applicants who do not own a plot, and who have not been allocated a plot anywhere in Israel. The following criteria will apply for the disabled:

Ex-IDF disabled persons with over 50% permanent disability; this disability must be attested by documentation, with validity of one year, issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense. Disabled persons not disabled during service in the IDF, and who suffer permanent disability of 70% in the lower limbs, as attested by valid documentation issued by the National Insurance Institute or the Min. of Health.

Of the plots for the disabled, first priority will be given to IDF disabled with 100% or more disability. Priority will be given to the disabled, in choice of plot.

Registration will take place at the Arim Co., Resco Commercial Center, Room 291, Beersheba, from Wednesday, October 26, 1994, at 8:30 a.m. Reception hours are: Sunday to Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., Monday and Wednesday, also 4:00-6:00 p.m. Registration will close on November 22, 1994 at 12:00 noon. Tel. 07-234734.

A NIS5,000 banker's cheque/guarantee, made out to Israel Lands Administration must be deposited on registration. This will be considered an advance payment on the cost of the land.

Further particulars and a free prospectus will be available at the above office, from Wednesday, October 26.

Israel Lands Administration Min. of Construction Galilee Dist. Arim, Urban Dev. Co. Ltd.
Northern District Ramat Yishai Local Council

Build Your Own House Scheme - Hader Yishai Quarter, Ramat Yishai, 30 housing units (Remaining Plots).

Plots remain from the Build Your Own House project published in June 1994, for the construction of 28 one-story, 100 sq.m. units, and 10 semi-detached houses.

The plots will be allocated with updated values for the cost of the land and the development. All other details remain as published in the prospectus, subject to the terms of the present notice.

Registration will commence on November 3, 1994 at 8 a.m. and close at 10 a.m. At 11 a.m. a draw will be held among those who have registered, when registration closes.

Any plots remaining plots after this registration program will be allocated at Arim's offices at the above address, on a first come, first served basis.

Registration will be at the Arim office, 16/100 Rehov Atzmon, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-571312, 06-574544, Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

When registering, you will be required to deposit a bank check for NIS5,000, made out to Israel Lands Administration. This will be considered an advance payment on the cost of the land.

This announcement is valid until all the plots are sold but not after February 3, 1995.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Central District

Lease offered on Plot No. 144 for the construction of 4 or 6 housing units in the Josephthal Quarter, Kiryat Seva
Invitation to Tender 274/94/Net

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids from those interested in signing a 2 year development agreement, to be followed by a 49 year lease with option to extend for another 49 years, for the area whose details are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area of Plot, sq.m.	Total Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS (exc. VAT)
7535	41	144	899	70	

According to Urban Building Plan 151/Kat Sameh, the plot is zoned as Special Residential B. 6 housing units or 4 semi-detached row houses of 2 stories may be constructed on the plot. Total building percentage 70 on 2 stories, as stated in the plans.

Two world-class singers raise their voices for arts center

Estes: Racism affects casting

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

IN the world of opera, being black can still mean being blackballed, according to Simon Estes.

The memory of one particular rejection still stings. "I auditioned for [Sir George] Solti in the mid '80s and he immediately said that my voice was fine, but that he didn't see a black man singing Wotan at Bayreuth [the festival of Wagner's operas]."

The celebrated bass-baritone recalled before his appearance last night at the opening of the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center.

"That hurt me very much, especially coming from a Jew."

Eventually Estes persuaded Solti that he could do justice to that production in spite of the color of his skin.

But director Peter Hall was not convinced. "I was told he said that if he has a black Wotan he would need to cast blacks in all the other roles — but I believe that's rubbish."

That incident aside, the 56-year-old Estes feels he is treated more fairly in Europe than in his native US.

"The major problem is that to cast a white tenor opposite a black soprano has become acceptable. But the other way around is still

unthinkable in the US. In Europe it's much better, which is why my career is mainly in Europe and why I live there."

He resides near Zurich with his Jewish wife and their three daughters: Jennifer, 11, Lynn, nine, and Tiffany, six.

Estes says he does not see the situation changing any time soon. "Look carefully and you'll see that there are no black opera managers in the US. There are also no blacks in administrative jobs in the music world."

"Aside from Simon Estes, there is no other black American opera singer who has a career in the US."

Estes has sung Wotan on all the major opera stages worldwide during his 30-year career. He has also sung at Bayreuth, but in *The Flying Dutchman*. "I was told that role was OK because it was a myth. But Wotan, they told me, was a different case."

Estes says he is not bitter. "I will always continue to fight against this attitude towards black male opera singers."

Estes sings many villainous characters, which he thoroughly enjoys.

"As I'm not a villain it gives me

an opportunity to do someone who is completely different from me. It's great fun."

Estes has no problems being closely associated with the operas of Wagner.

"Had I lived in his time I wouldn't be his friend, of course. But we must dissociate the man from his talent. The talent we have is a gift from God and we must each nurture and develop it. The rest is less relevant."

And Wotan, Wagner's head of the gods in *The Ring* is "a four-sided character. I like to do him very much."

Estes has founded various organizations whose aim is to help young children who need and cannot afford to pay for health care and adolescents who have no money for higher education. It is his way of extending his God-given talent to a more immediate link with his everyday life.

Estes has close to 100 roles in his repertoire. Although he tries to sing not more than 70 nights per year, sometimes his schedule is somewhat hectic.

Last Thursday morning he was rehearsing for the gala concert at the opera house before flying back to Berlin later that afternoon, to sing King Philip II in Verdi's *Don*



Estes says that being a black male can be a disadvantage for certain roles.

Carlos the following night.

On Saturday he was back in Tel Aviv for the dress rehearsal for Sunday's concert. Today he is already back on his way to Europe once more.

Last night he was scheduled to sing an aria from Verdi's *Macbeth* as well as a duet from the same composer's *Aida* with Eva Marton.

He hopes to return in a season or so to do a full production for the New Israeli Opera as well.

Marton: Words are my secret

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

OLD as it may sound, singers aren't terribly vocal people, according to Hungarian soprano Eva Marton.

"Singers are very sensitive people. We don't talk backstage about problems we have onstage. I have straight theater-actor friends with whom it's much easier to talk about their craft. Opera singers are not that talkative."

Marton was here to perform two numbers at the gala opening last night of the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center.

She hinted before the performance that she was a bit disappointed to be singing what barely constitutes a vocal warm-up.

"But the most important thing is that I'm here at last. I was invited to sing in Israel several times, but it never worked out. Now I hope we will find other opportunities because I do want to return and sing here."

Her visit here serves as a kind of stopover on the way to Sydney, where she will appear in a huge outdoor stadium production of Puccini's *Turandot*.

The 51-year-old, elegantly dressed soprano admits that she usually isn't a great fan of such massive open-air productions.

"But I like the fact that thou-

sands of people are coming to see these productions. If 500 out of the 40,000 who will be at each performance in Sydney will continue to see opera, it's enough."

"Reaching the people through such productions and television is the most important thing. And it doesn't really matter if they come in jeans. As long as they are coming."

This will be her 150th performance in the role, which she first sang in Vienna in 1983. Marton, one of the world's leading sopranos, is something of a specialist in Puccini as well as in German repertoire.

Last night she was to sing an aria from Boito's *Mefistofele* and a duet from Verdi's *Aida*.

Although she says it is not her job to criticize others, Marton does admit that she prefers modernized productions to the old-fashioned traditional ones which she has done over and over again and which "are very frozen in style."

Marton lives in Monte Carlo, just by the sea. "Whenever I can I go to the beach by 8 in the morning and return home to work on my music before 10."

Most times, she says, she has to spend many hours studying the texts of the operas she performs. "I hate doing it, everybody does." But once the words are there the rest seems rather easy. Her performance, she explains, is very much rooted in the essence of the text. "I use the words and the meaning behind the words. That's my secret. I don't just think music. I hate frozen moments on stage. I always want to be different... and the key to that is the words."

Marton's major concern these days has nothing really to do with music, but rather with culture and society in general. "Wherever I travel these days, Tokyo, Vienna, London, New York, San Francisco or even Budapest, all these cities have become identical. I open the television and I always see the very same programs. It's soap operas all over."

Marton adamantly argues that "every country must have a natural color. Today it's all identical and I hate it. It's not art."

She has recently joined the Budapest Club, an organization aimed at "saving our culture for the 21st century and looking for a new way of dialogue. People have no orientation these days and it's wrong, people have no more idols."

Shooting blanks at the OK Corral

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

WYATT EARP

Directed by Lawrence Kasdan. Screenplay by Dan Gordon and Lawrence Kasdan. Hebrew title: *Wyatt Earp*. 190 mins. English dialogue. Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance strongly advised.

Wyatt Earp... Kevin Costner
Doc Holliday... Dennis Quaid
Nicholas Earp... Gene Hackman
Jesse Marcus... Joanna Going

It is not especially polite for a film critic to flee before the end of a preview screening — not, at least, when the previewer has been bribed to see the film. But this is exactly what I would advise other viewers to do, preferably sometime before the third interminable hour of Lawrence Kasdan's tribute to the eternal spirit of cinematic self-indulgence, *Wyatt Earp*.

Both exhaustive and exhausting, Kasdan's film is meant to be the definitive Earp biography. Whether the movie succeeds on this ambitious score, it's a safe bet that *Wyatt Earp* will be the last screen rendition of the Western hero's life for a long time to come. Kasdan and company have taken great pains to drain the subject of any lingering allure.

And there is real question as to whether sufficient allure lingered in the first place to demand that Kasdan react to another gunfight at the OK Corral. Since the 1930s, that shoot-out has occurred at least two dozen times on film, in versions as variously effective as John Ford's classic *My Darling Clementine* and, just last year, George Clooney's campy romp, *Tombstone*.

The main difference between *Wyatt Earp* and these other Earp films — "Earpies?" there needs to be a term — is that Kasdan and star/coproducer Kevin Costner take their hero and themselves much more seriously. Much, much more seriously. So seriously, in fact, that one wonders if their sentiments might not have found more appropriate expression in a commemorative postage stamp.

Kasdan's movie is also unique in that it doesn't build to the famous showdown between the Earp brothers and the gangsters of Tombstone. Instead, it's a slow-motion, almost static, attempt to sustain this emotional summit over 35 years of Earp's life. Not surprisingly, the strategy backfires, as truly dramatic moments and truly mundane ones are rendered laughably self-important.

From his childhood in the cornfields of Iowa to his later years with a third wife and bushy gray mustache, Wyatt's story is recounted here in obsessive-compulsive detail and at the pace of a lame centipede. Kasdan and co-writer Dan Gordon leave no period of Wyatt's life save early infancy to our low-budget imaginations. Generous megalo-maniacs, they supply us with a wide-screen, technicolor simulation of numerous irrelevant days in his life.

They seem to think that the more we're endured, the greater our appreciation of Wyatt's struggles will be. So we, too, must suffer each grim parental sermon, every grueling prairie journey, graphically skinned buffalo, vio-



Scenes like this one with Kevin Costner (left) and Dennis Quaid might make more sense as a commemorative postage stamp.

lent pool game, brutal laudanum addiction, each and every change of address and of heart. And suffer we do.

Kasdan does not mean to be boring. Clearly, he wants his movie to take dynamic shape as a mural of the real Wild West against which the actual Wyatt Earp spit and shot his gun.

The incident at the OK Corral didn't just happen, he reminds us — and reminds us and reminds us — but resulted from what Wyatt's father taught him as a young boy and because of his older brother's service in the Civil War and his own study of the law and the loss of his first wife to typhoid and an early bout with alcoholism, etc., etc.

At the same time, the swelling faux-Copland soundtrack and triumphal panoramas tell us we're watching a legend that's larger than any one man's life. Presumably, all the retrospective psychologizing is meant to deepen the Earp myth by conferring on the hero the status of humble shepherd risen to king after many long years of labor.

But in the process of setting the record straight, Kasdan has also rooted out any and all remaining mystery. The man who was once a magically elliptical figure is replaced here by a dry research topic.

Meanwhile, many of the elements that typically give an Earpie its charm are shelved in the inter-

est of accuracy, or some Hollywood set decorator's idea of that. It takes half the film — a full 90 minutes — to even arrive at Wyatt's introduction to the consumptive Doc Holliday, a singular character who usually provides a bit of wry comic relief. Here, the ailing Southern dentist is played by an almost unrecognizably gaunt Dennis Quaid, who seems to have lost his sense of humor along with the 43 pounds he shed to play the part.

But this stern stance is not really Quaid's fault. I'd look sadder too if I had to deliver dialogue this irrevocably stilted. It's hard to decide which is worse, the stock phrases that emerge from the characters' mouths — of the "our

mother didn't raise no shirkers" sort — or the turgid way Kasdan frames every shot. Or maybe the problem lies in the sloppy editing that allows, for example, the mis-cast Isabella Rossellini to make a brief appearance as a Hungarian prostitute in wilted feathers before vanishing without a trace.

And then there's Kevin Costner. Never has the actor appeared so wooden and smug. Perhaps he intends his stiff line-readings and poker face to restore a bit of suave impenetrability to the character at the center of all this painfully earnest historical reconstruction.

Instead, he creates a vacuum into which the whole movie too slowly absents itself.

Festival: It's time to twang

HELEN KAYE

DON'T forget the festival, guitar impresario Giora Naor yells from his battered car on Tel Aviv's Rehov Ibn Gvirol.

Of course not. November means Guitar Festival month. Naor's annual homage to the instrument that remains a wallflower on the local music scene unless it is part of a rock band.

Naor always tries to have something new, and this year it is the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra conducted by music director Doron Solomon.

The KCO's soloist is Yaroni Haskin, who will play his own composition *After Love Has* and Rodrigo's lush *Concierto d'Aranjuez* at the Tel Aviv Tzavta on November 11.

A guitar quartet is also something new. The British Council has helped with the import of the English Guitar Quartet, whose program of classical music features works by Ravel, Debussy and Granados.

For its part, the Italian Cultural Institute is sponsoring another classical group, the 10-year-old Concentus Guitar Trio.

There's Jazz from Mike Nielsen and Tommy Halferty, a couple of guitarists from Ireland, and our own Uri Bracha.

The ethnic guitar also twangs with music from Greece by Iakovos Kolianian, Pablo Marquez from Argentina and, of course, flamenco.

This year Israeli dancer and gold-medal winner Sharon Saguy joins a guitar trio from Spain.

This year the festival is from November 5 to 19, with concerts in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, and a new venue in beautiful Beit Givri on the Kinneret.

Tickets are on sale at all agencies. Tickets for Tel Aviv cost NIS 35-60 and NIS 30-45 in the rest of the country. Packages are available.

A touching tale of two actors, who also happen to be brothers

HELEN KAYE

IF Ofer Shikartsi lost his appointment book, he'd be in a bind.

The handsome, 33-year-old actor is appearing in no less than four plays. He's the luckless prince of Morocco in *The Merchant of Venice* at the Cameri Theater. He plays one of three husbands in the sleeper hit comedy of the season, *I'm Here Because of My Wife*. In *Children of the Heart*, the critically acclaimed play based on David Grossman's novel *See Under: Love*, Shikartsi is SS Commandant Kurt Neigel.

Shikartsi considers the fourth play the most important, because it's the catalyst for all the others and for himself as a person too. That play is *The Other End of the House* by Bilha Altman-Hadass, in which Shikartsi performs alongside his 19-year-old brother, Dekel, who has Down's Syndrome.

Down's Syndrome is a congenital disease and children born with it were once considered irretrievably retarded and often hidden away by their families. Modern research has established that Down's Syndrome children are not only educable but can often

lead productive and independent lives.

The idea of the play germinated in 1991, when Dekel won second prize in a youth drawing and painting competition. When he went onstage to claim his prize, Shikartsi recounts, "the emcee just gawked at him."

"Dekel said 'what are you staring at? I'm Dekel Shikartsi. I have Down's Syndrome. I paint, write and compose music.' He was so confident, so sure of himself with so much stage presence that I felt sure he had what it takes to be on stage."

"And so it has been proven. *The Other End of the House* took two years to reach the stage and has been running about a year. The brothers perform several times a week, usually at high schools and community centers."

The Other End of the House is really "the autobiography of our relationship," says Shikartsi, who admits that he barely took any notice of his brother when he was growing up. It wasn't until the middle of the rehearsal process that "I wasn't ashamed to walk down the street with him anymore. Do you realize that I don't have one childhood snapshot with him?"



Shikartsi has become closer to his brother, who has Down's Syndrome, through theater.

Dekel is the original ham. He loves being onstage and will upstage his brother if given half the opportunity.

"Look at me," Dekel demands. "I'm a person, not a syndrome, and the play spells that out."

Ofer Shikartsi was born in Ramat Gan and grew up with a demanding father and in the shadow of his elder brother Shahar, whom

he simultaneously envied and adored. He decided to become an actor mostly because of Shahar's stage talents, he says. By Shikartsi's own admission, a mixture of talent and confusion, luck and poor judgment have dogged his career until recently.

He left the theater program at Seminar Hakibbutzim after a year and traveled to Florence where he was invited to join Gruppo, a street theater company, after its leader had seen Shikartsi's own street-theater mix of acrobatics and pantomime. After four months with Gruppo he returned to Israel, completed his studies, and played in Amos Gutman's film *Hemo, King of Jerusalem*.

Then it was off to Japan to study *butoh*, with the master of that dance form, Kazuo Uno. He did street theater and sold posters to support himself. He learned Japanese and had a Japanese girlfriend.

"But what I wanted was to go to Paris and work with Peter Brook," says the actor. As it turned out, Peter Brook and the International Theater came to him. In 1987, the company was staging a revival of *Carmen* in Tokyo and Brook cast Shikartsi. Brook then offered him the role of

an understudy in *Mahabharata*. Shikartsi declined because he wanted to return home where, he said, a local director had offered to make him a star.

Stardom didn't happen and after small roles in *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* (1988) and *Breaking the Code* (1989) Shikartsi left Israel again, this time to work with avant-garde director Lindsay Kemp in Glasgow. After seven months he came home and spent a year making movies, among them Uri Barabash's *One of Ours*.

"The next two years were tough," says Shikartsi. He admits that he was considered difficult to work with because "I used to fight with directors. It took therapy to make me realize that it was really my father I was fighting."

Today, he says, "all that is behind me. Doing the play with Dekel is what set me on the road. He's really the strong one in our relationship. He knows what he wants. He wants to be an animator, and really, he's a very gifted artist."

Dekel also swims the butterfly stroke very well and will represent Israel in the 1995 Special Olympics in Connecticut.

As for Ofer, "I've finally un-

derstood that [theater] isn't about waiting around for 'them' to give me a job. I can create my own."

SEE IT IN HEBREW HEAR IT IN ENGLISH!

THE VISIT OF THE OLD LADY

Oct. 25 at 8:30 p.m.

Joint Cameri-Habima production of one of the greatest 20th century plays by Durrenmatt about a millionaire who returns to her hometown seeking revenge on the lover who jilted her.

SHEINDALE - Nov. 1 at 8:30 p.m.

Moving drama of power struggles, impossible love and the status of women in a Hassidic community

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Manchester, London Shakespeare fest to host Israeli plays

HELEN KAYE

TEN years ago Samuel Beckett's great masterpiece *Waiting for Godot* caused a sensation when Ilan Ronen staged it at the Haifa Theater.

"We played it as a couple of West Bank laborers waiting for a Jewish contractor," says Makram Khouri, who played Estragon in

the production. "It's astonishing how the unchanged Beckett text brings out this mutual Arab/Jewish dependence."

He will repeat his role next month opposite Yusuf Abu-Varda, also from the original cast, as Vladimir.

Waiting for Godot, which is per-

formed in Arabic and Hebrew, is one of six plays that will represent the country in an Israeli Theater Season from October 30 to November 12 in Manchester, this year's European City of Drama.

The others are *Games in the*

Back Yard by Edna Mazza, also from the Haifa Theater; the Geshen Theater's brilliant *The Idiot*; Ruby Shoval-Porat's story of a Beduin woman in Israeli culture, *Naomi*; the Tmu-na Theater's *Transit Hotel*, a retelling of the Orpheus legend; and Lea Koenig's one-woman show in Yiddish.

The plays are performed either in English or with simultaneous translation.

In London the Itim Theater production of *Romeo and Juliet*, directed by Rina Yerushalmi, will participate in the first International Shakespeare Festival at the Barbican Theater from Nov. 8 to 12.

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ACRI's intervention

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin will undoubtedly resent the intervention of the Association of Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) in the matter of Salah Abdel Rahim Soufi, the Hamas killer who caused the deaths of 22 men and women in a Tel Aviv bus last Wednesday. Representing Soufi's family before the High Court of Justice, ACRI will claim that the army's plan to destroy the family home constitutes unjustified collective punishment and should not be implemented. To take such a position when virtually the whole country is in a state of seething rage about the bombing takes courage.

Rabin has made no secret of his impatience with human rights organizations. In his broadcast speech following the bombing, he said it is impossible to fight Hamas terrorism with kid gloves. Had the army stayed strictly within the Landau Commission guidelines on interrogation practices, he averred, it could not have located the hiding place of Nahshon Wachman's kidnappers. What is needed, he said, is new legislation to enable the security services to bring Hamas to heel.

Nor was that the first time Rabin expressed resentment for the obstacles human rights organizations placed in his path. When he had more than 400 Hamas operatives loaded on buses to be deported to Lebanon, ACRI delayed the deportation by appealing to the High Court. This helped create a worldwide furor and exacerbated the difficulties Israel encountered in world public opinion. Rabin was understandably enraged.

Nor was he happy when an order to destroy a terrorist's home was rescinded by the army after the High Court had approved it, because it had taken the court eight months to hear the case and make up its mind. The long hiatus had rendered

the destruction ineffective. It was with palpable envy that Rabin talked of his hope that the PLO would subdue Hamas without the irksome interference of human rights groups and high courts. Rabin's impatience is shared by many, probably a majority. But democracy has its price. And it is precisely the difference between what is expected of democratic Israel and the certainty that the PLO would be decidedly different which made the Oslo agreement suspicious. A regime unimpeded by democratic norms which would use ruthless methods is a tyranny. To count on such a regime to have common interests with Israel is to invite havoc.

Indeed, it is now clear that the PLO regime has no intention to declare war on Hamas. As a police state, it has far more in common with the goals of Islamic militants than with those of a democratic Jewish state. Israel will have to fight Hamas on its own, and hope that it can persuade other democracies, also constrained by human rights organizations, to help. That ACRI will try to challenge the state in this war is not only natural, but salutary. The strength of democratic society is measured by the legal protection it can grant even those who aspire to destroy it.

This does not mean that in time of national emergency and war the nation can afford to paralyze itself. Not even democratic ideals can take precedence over national survival. And if the security services can prove that to fight Hamas terrorism they need more legal leeway for their activities, the Knesset should grant their wish. But one would like to hope that ACRI will continue to test every government move in the courts, and that the courts will have the wisdom to balance the needs of the moment with the lasting imperatives of a free society.

Welcome accord

LAST week's keynote agreement with North Korea, which should end the long-standing dispute over the Stalinist state's nuclear program, is likely to be hailed as another addition to Washington's recent run of good luck on foreign policy issues. If the luck holds, President Clinton may at last be credited with good management of three crises in the past few months - Haiti, Kuwait and Korea.

Those most likely to be critical of any agreement with the North - namely, the South Koreans - were quick to praise the accord as a major breakthrough in easing the tense atmosphere across the peninsula. Southern Foreign Minister Han Sung-joo was unequivocal in saying the agreement can lay the groundwork for a complete resolution of dangerous disputes with the North by removing its nuclear threat.

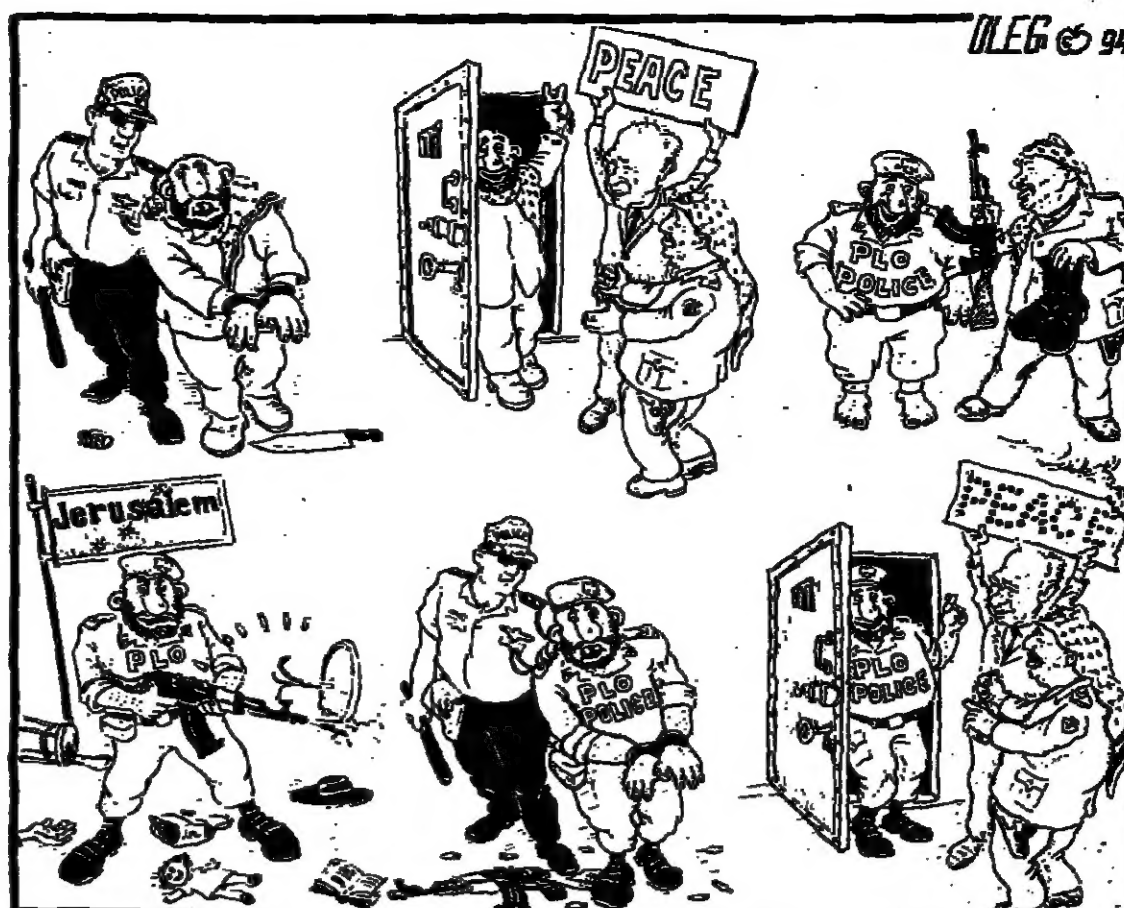
Others were less sanguine, fearing the United States had made too many concessions and that, in any case, the communist North was not to be trusted to keep any accord it signed. It is a fair caveat, since the record of dictatorships on keeping any reasonable agreement is fairly abysmal.

After four decades of hostility, there was nonetheless something reassuring in the sight of US negotiator Robert Gallucci and First Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok-ju beaming with satisfaction after reaching agreement and exchanging the usual platitudes expected on such occasions.

Under the accord, the US will head an international consortium including China, Russia, Germany, Japan and South Korea to finance two light-water reactors for North Korea. These will replace the contentious graphite nuclear reactors now in use and from which Pyongyang has been accused of diverting weapons-grade plutonium. Light-water reactors don't produce plutonium - or, to be strictly accurate, too little to cause concern.

South Korea's contention that this is a major concession in that it will bring Western money and advanced technology to the primitive North may be true. On the other hand, this technological and diplomatic wedge may be just what is needed to convince the North Koreans to join the 20th century - and its "little dragon" neighbors of Asia - in the real world.

Now that the autocratic Kim Il Sung has departed the scene in Pyongyang and the remaining collective leadership appears to be curtailing any Great Leader ambitions his son may nurture, the time is definitely right to tackle this remaining Asian remnant of the Cold War. With Russia and Japan responding immediately that they would help implement the agreement, the new North Korean leadership may note that a friendly attitude is the way to make friends these days. The state of Saddam Hussein's Iraq should serve as an example of doing things the other way.



The vicious cycle

Like a flock of vultures

EVEN for Israelis, who are used to torrents of events, the week between Saturday, October 15 and Friday, October 21 was excessively heavy.

- the unsuccessful IDF operation to try and free kidnapped soldier Nahshon Wachman, which ended in tragedy;
- unexpectedly rapid progress in solving the remaining problems between Israel and Jordan, which led to the finalizing of a peace treaty between the two countries;
- the murderous terrorist attack on bus No. 5 in the heart of Tel Aviv;
- the renewal of Katyusha rocket attacks on Galilee.

Most people I talked to over the weekend admitted that, by the end of the week, they were walking round in a sort of numbness.

It may be beyond our human capacity to deal with so many conflicting emotions, in such rapid succession. But one thing is certain: the media didn't make coping with the situation any easier.

We are living in an age in which "free competition" is supposedly the best thing for us, in which anyone who advocates institutionalized restrictions on such freedom is treated like a Bolshevik who has failed to hear about the collapse of the Soviet Union.

And yet I dare any serious psychologist to get up and say that the unbridled competition that raged in the Israeli media last week served our needs as human beings desirous of maintaining their sanity.

The problem manifests itself particularly in competition between the two TV channels, the two main radio stations (Israel Radio and Army Radio) and between the two so-called "noon papers" (Yediot Aharonot and Ma'ariv).

The two channels, two stations

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

and two papers were like three sets of Siamese twins. They seemed to be vying with each other over which could come up with the most gruesome or spectacular pictures and reports. All marginal information, no matter how trivial, irrelevant or unsubstantiated seemed grist to their mill.

THE PICTURES and information weren't aimed at our minds. They

It was a ghastly week, and the media did nothing to help Israelis stay sane

were designed to grab our emotions, and through them, influence our media-consumption habits.

There's no "Big Brother" out there trying to brainwash us - just a bunch of highly competitive journalists worried about scoops and ratings, and press photographers seeking angles which will result in their photographs getting into the papers, over their competitors'. This is an open market with very few rules or constraints.

But it wasn't just the rush of pictures and information that was disturbing. It was the cynical use both politicians and bystanders made of the presence of cameras and microphones, and the eagerness of those holding the cameras and microphones to cooperate.

I don't know how many extremists from the lunatic fringe were present at Dizengoff Square on the night after last week's bus explosion. I assume there weren't too many.

And yet reporters from both TV

channels deliberately chose to stand in Dizengoff Square and report on the "public mood", right in front of this small band of extremists, so we could all hear the hysterical shouts of "Death to Rabin."

Was this really necessary? The case of the politicians is even worse.

Anyone who was in the Knesset last Wednesday and heard what was going on in the plenum as Speaker Shevah Weiss tried to make a solemn statement (before the details of what had happened in Tel Aviv were available), couldn't but feel shame. But then, all at once, peace and quiet returned.

It wasn't that the handful of honorable Knesset members responsible for the uproar suddenly realized how undignified it was under the circumstances. What happened was that the TV channel which usually reports live from the plenary (Channel Three, part of Educational TV), stopped broadcasting from the Knesset in order to move to the scene of events.

The microphones and cameras weren't shut off to save the public the shame of seeing and hearing its representatives behaving like a flock of vultures who have just found a carcass. Simply, the "real action" was somewhere else that morning - and that is where the microphones and cameras went.

The individual has a simple solution to all of this. He can just turn the switch on his radio or TV set to "off," and stop buying a newspaper.

I did something different. Last weekend, I went south to the area around Mizpe Ramon, to photograph autumn flowers in the desert.

But these are avoidance tactics. They don't solve the problem of this undisciplined media flood.

The writer is a political scientist.

Dose of vitriol

JOSEF BURG

THE report of the speech our communications minister made upon receiving an honorary degree from Hebrew Union College ("Aloni slams religious community, settlers," The Jerusalem Post, October 14), put me in mind of two antisemitic works - *Judaism Uncovered*, which Johann Andreas Eisenmenger wrote about 290 years ago, and Theodor Lessing's *Jewish Self-Hatred*.

Shulamit Aloni "reveals" that the religious establishment has accrued dominant power and assets. Shooting a multiple warhead, she asserts that the religious establishment has fostered ignorance, ritual and superstition. As a result, the general public has been alienated not only from the synagogue, but also from any knowledge of Judaism, together with our universal heritage in the domains of values and ethics.

Here we have a splendid display of self-hatred, combined with ignorance.

Where else in the world can one find ethical personalities like the Hafetz Haim or Avraham Yitzhak Hacohen Kook, of blessed memory?

How can Aloni ignore the teachings of the Fathers in Pirkei Avot that we learn during every summer? How can she ignore that, every year, we observe three weeks of mourning for the destruction of the Temple, reading the first chapter of the Book of Isaiah before Tisha Be'av, and Chapter 40 after Tisha Be'av?

How can she say that the first chapter of Isaiah was kept under wraps in Israel?

Such a statement is a contradiction of both historical and present reality. In any case, the religious establishment has no influence on the curriculum of the secular schools.

Aloni's vitriolic attack on the settlers is also a regrettable mis-

For shame, Shula. This is the time for unity, not a kulturkampf

representation of their faith and behavior.

There are certain points on which I disagree with the behavior of certain settlers, but a democratic discussion of this is a long way from the strong public denunciation made by Aloni. Her words, I fear, will be quoted in the anti-Jewish and anti-Israel media.

Let us not forget that antisemitism has always existed. In this generation it also takes the form of "anti-Israelism."

Must their exponents have an Israeli minister as a witness for the prosecution?

THERE CANNOT be any question that the overwhelming majority of the settlers in Judea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip and the Golan were there out of patriotism and love for Eretz Yisrael.

For National Religious settlers, it was and is a natural continuation of the pioneering experience which brought adherents to the Torah Ve'avoda philosophy, to Gush Etzion, Tzfat Zvi and the Beit She'an Valley.

Let us consider, for example, the wonderful spirit and devotion displayed by students in the yeshivot here. This type of yeshiva excels in both magnitude and multitude. It is something of an innovation, an endeavor to reach an equilibrium between the sword and the Book.

Sometimes, during a discussion with those who proclaim that we live in the era of post-Zionism, I feel that what they need is an additional dose of love of the Land of Israel to serve as a healthy vitamin supplement.

Perhaps we should understand and apply what the noted Jewish historian Heinrich Graetz wrote 150 years ago: "If we want Judaism to exist, we cannot depend on the bias, but rather on the religious Jews that still have a national consciousness."

Graetz wrote this about the Jews in Germany in his time. How much of it applies today to Jews in Israel and abroad?

My remarks are not influenced by the ongoing discussion between Orthodox and Reform Judaism, which started 150 years ago and is still going on today.

I am very well aware of the big change that came into the Reform camp with the founding of the State of Israel. No more is the word Zion stricken out of the Reform prayerbook, and the Hebrew language occupies a growing place in Reform communities.

In the debate about pluralism going on in our country, I belong to those who do not want a kulturkampf. But the statements our communications minister makes provoke just such a kulturkampf.

What we need during these tense and gloomy days is not a conflict of this kind, but unity.

The writer is a former leader of the National Religious Party.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REFUSE THE PRIZE

Sir, - I believe that Rabin and Peres should "respectfully" decline the Nobel Peace Prize until such time in the future when a substantive and genuine peaceful coexistence is achieved. To accept this award now, in view of the events and deaths since Oslo and particularly recently, with Arafat as a co-recipient, would be blasphemous and profane. Eilat.

RINA AVNER

THE BASIC TENETS OF JUDAISM

Sir, - In her opinion article of October 14, "The kind of people we ought to be," Shulamit Aloni is guilty of selectively misquoting passages from the Bible and misrepresenting the basic tenets of Judaism.

The mission of the Jewish people as a "light to the nations" is to create a state based on Torah values and the observance of the mitzvot that will serve as an example for the rest of the world. This might come as a shock to Ms. Aloni and many Jews, but "thou shalt be liberal and pluralistic" are not commandments from the Torah. "Know there is a God" and "Keep the Sabbath" are.

It is amazing how history repeats itself. During the time of the Greeks, 2,300 years ago, many Jews also believed that by opening up to Greek culture and dropping Torah observance, they would create a more pluralistic society. The only people these Hellenized Jews wouldn't tolerate were religious Jews. Rather than create a pluralistic society, they assimilated, and caused a civil war.

Let us not make that mistake again. Only when we live as Jews and keep the Torah will we be the "kind of people we ought to be," "a light to the nations."

Givat Ze'ev.

KEN SPIRO

THE ROAD TO THEOCRACY

Sir, - If the government is subservient to the High Court, what conceivable legal basis exists for a bill aimed at circumventing High Court decisions which, in the opinion of Shas, alters the religious status quo?

That this question needs to be asked is the inevitable result of the long-established principle by which Israeli secular parties systematically

groom before their haredi counterparts in a bid to gain power at any price. But the price has never been so high as the prime minister prepares to sell Israel's democratic birthright. If the nation acquiesces in this, it will have taken the first step along the path to a theocracy.

CECIL RUBENSTEIN

Omer.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

Sir, - Esther Wachman's appearance on television pleading for her son's life was a revelation and inspiration to us all. Her dignity and courage in the face of this terrible situation were outstanding, and she deserves her place in our history as a righteous woman.

What came over loud and clear was a plea for tolerance and we should bear this in mind when negotiating with the Palestinians. A little child, my granddaughter, put it succinctly

when she said: "But not all Palestinians are bad are they, Savta?"

It is for my granddaughter, and all our grandchildren that I say: enough of war, there has to be a better way. Let us hope the peace process continues, let us take our cue from Esther Wachman, and ignore all religious fanatics who would destroy our state if they could.

Jerusalem.

MIRIAM LAHAV

PHILOSOPHICAL COUNSELING

Sir, - In Sheri Allen's article of October 12 on philosophical counseling (PC), there is serious misconception of PC.

Philosophical counselors who do not differentiate themselves from therapists may cause a regrettable new "regression" in this profession: its psychologization. As a philosophical counselor (not a therapist) and a member of Dr. G. Achenbach's professional organization for the practice of philosophy, I reject the presentation of Achenbach's theory as a hybrid of psychological counseling and philosophy, and in need of a psychological big brother.

PC is an autonomous dialogue, just as philosophy is an autonomous dis-

cipline. Philosophers have the right, freedom, to talk with whoever comes to them about anything, including emotions, dreams, childhood experiences and so forth. However, if philosophers start to include psychological methods such as diagnosis in their conversations they had better get an MA in clinical psychology. After all, marriages between clinical and philosophical approaches are nothing new, and surely not frowned upon in the therapeutic establishment.

Last but not least, there is a fifth adviser on philosophical, conceptual issues: Rabbi Pinchas Wilman.

SHLOMIT SCHUSTER

Jerusalem.

Israel's right to intervene

MICHAEL B. OREN

A country's right to defend itself against terrorist attacks from a neighboring state, especially when that state is unable or unwilling to act, is guaranteed by international law.

Generations of jurists have recognized the need for "justifiable intervention" in cases of, to quote the great Wolfgang Friedmann, "chronic disregard by a state of its international obligations [and] the needs of self-defense and self-preservation of the intervening state."

The principle was cited by the United States in its numerous interventions from Korea to Panama. It is codified in the United Nations Charter, where it forms the basis for Allied action against Iraq.

But the right of intervention was, nevertheless, denied to Israel.

The UN consistently condemned IDF retaliation and, in several instances, threatened to punish Israel with sanctions. The UN's position reflected the anti-Zionism of the Soviet bloc, as well as the West's dependence on Arab oil.

In the face of mounting terror, Israel was told to show restraint, if not understanding. The Palestinians, after all, had a legitimate grievance, and addressing it was the only way of assuring Israel's safety.

In deciding to exercise its right, Israel had to take into account not only the military dangers, but the political fallout of any reprisals.

By the late 1960s, most of the terrorism against Israel was being directed at it by the PLO.

Operating first out of Gaza and later from Jordan and Lebanon, the PLO used sovereign Arab territory as a springboard for attacks into Israel. Arab rulers were often powerless to prevent these infiltrations, and the PLO acted with impunity.

If the PLO cannot control terrorists operating from its territory, the IDF has every right to step in

Cairo Agreement between Israel and the PLO. But terror has only increased, especially in the Gaza Strip, now controlled by the Palestinian Authority.

Ironically, the PLO today finds itself in the same position once faced by the governments of Jordan and Lebanon. It too must confront a terrorist group operating from its territory.

Its failure to do so leaves Israel little choice but to invoke its right of intervention, much as it does in striking against Hizbullah terrorists in Lebanon.

THAT RIGHT is clearly set out in Israel's accords with the PLO. Article VIII of the Declaration of Principles states that "Israel will continue to carry the responsibility for defending against external threats, as well as the responsibility

for overall security of Israel for the purpose of safeguarding their internal security and public order."

The Cairo Agreement further posits (Art. XVIII) that "Both sides shall take all measures necessary in order to prevent acts of terrorism... directed against each other." It prohibits the existence of armed bands in the Palestinian Authority (Art. IX) and provides for cooperation between the IDF and the Palestinian Police in combating terrorism.

Israeli intervention in Gaza would preferably be coordinated with Palestinian forces. Should such cooperation prove impossible, however, Israel would still act unilaterally.

Today, the political price of intervention is much lower. There is no Soviet bloc, no Arab oil weapon. The world, moreover, has placed the onus for curtailing Hamas squarely on the PLO's shoulders.

But no military action is risk-free. In addition to IDF casualties, Israel's leaders must also consider the impact on Yasser Arafat's popularity in the territories and on the future of the peace process.

Israel's right to intervene is today implicitly recognized by the overwhelming majority of nations. It has been publicly claimed by Prime Minister Rabin and Chief of Staff Barak, and tacitly approved by President Clinton.

But possessing the right does not mean it should be applied without restraint. Prudence must still be shown and the consequences of intervention carefully considered.

For now, it is enough to inform the world - and warn the PLO - that Israel reserves the right to intervene in Gaza.

The writer, a Middle East historian, is author of *The Origins of the Second Arab-Israeli War*.

The World

Islam Bent Into Ideology: Vengeful Vision of Hope

By CHRIS HEDGES

THE carnage unleashed last week by a suicide bomber on a Tel Aviv bus, following by hours the murder of two more foreigners by Islamic militants in Algeria, were reminders, if any were needed, that the heady Middle East peace process and the end of the cold war have done little to stem the march of revolutionary Islam.

It is more than two decades since clerics began to mobilize the downtrodden Shiites of Lebanon, and it has been 15 years since the ayatollahs seized Iran. Yet nowhere has the Islamic revolutionaries' promise — of a true social revolution for the forgotten Muslim — been achieved.

To Westerners, it might seem that the immense price in blood and the paltry social accomplishments in both societies might have, by now, begun to disillusion many potential followers of what is commonly called Islamic fundamentalism. The isolation, impoverishment and tyranny of Iran, in particular, are often contrasted to the rush of foreign aid, debt relief and international acceptance now showered on Arab lands or leaders who forswear confrontation.

But this is a view from outside — or from above. Most individual Arabs, in fact, suffer from mounting unemployment, corrupt dictatorships and declining living standards that drive them to seek desperate, radical alternatives to the status quo. Whether or not Yasir Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin are making peace, the majority of Palestinians in Gaza and much of the West Bank live in squalor; hence the appeal of Hamas, the militant Islamic group that says it arranged the bombing on the bus, which killed 21 people.

Despite infusions of American aid to Egypt or French assistance to Algeria, the average Egyptian or Algerian lives in one or two rooms that are packed with relatives because he does not earn enough to establish a home; hence the appeal of revolutionaries who have devastated Egyptian tourism by shooting foreigners, or of an Islamic party that was kept from electoral victory in Algeria last year only by a throttling of democracy.

These people, on the margins of existence, do not have the luxury of dispassionately examining the achievements or failures of the Islamic radical movement in other lands. They seek a solution to their own profound estrangement from society. And the utopian vision dangled before them gives them a purpose and promises them a way out.

Identity and Illusion

None of this should be surprising. Consider the leftist Salvadoran rebels of the 1980's, who held up the Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutions as models long after most Cubans and Nicaraguans had become bitterly disillusioned with their experiments. "A great deal of intelligence can be invested in ignorance," Saul Bellow once noted, "when the need for illusion is deep."

Many of the militants find in radical movements an

identity denied to them in a hostile world. This is especially true of Algerians, many of whom speak more French than Arabic yet feel the sting of knowing they are unwelcome in France. Cast loose from their villages and adrift in the huge urban sprawls of Cairo, Algiers or Gaza, millions of Arabs are now offered membership in a wide community of believers — just as other movements offered previous generations a sense of belonging in the "revolutionary world proletariat" or anticolonial "liberation movements."

It took a long time for the Israelis, and most socialist Arab regimes, to figure out how dangerous or appealing the new movements might become. In the early years of the Palestinian uprising, while Mr. Rabin was Defense Minister, Israel turned a blind eye to Hamas, hoping it would fracture the Palestine Liberation Organization. Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria gave air time to radical clerics in the naive belief that they were just fostering an Arab identity.



A Hamas fighter in the Gaza Strip.

revolutionary Islamic movements have proved no less cynical in the way they manipulate belief than were the fascist or Communist movements that held such appeal earlier this century.

The lofty, utopian society the militants aspire to establish allows them, in their eyes, to jettison the very scruples they say they advocate. And this is intoxicating, offering secular power to the dispossessed — and a chance to see themselves as the agents of divine will. Young men cast aside by society become their nation's vanguard. In numerous conversations with militants, all spoke about the exhilaration and uplift they felt when they discovered and then were inducted into the brotherhood. Many of the suicide bombers in the Lebanese civil war were, not surprisingly, orphans.

The movement has, like other revolutionary move-



In Cairo's shums, Western aid means little; fundamentalism promises the dispossessed both power and glory.

ments, harnessed the alienation, hatred, envy and frustration of those denied the imperial comforts and privileges that many in the West assume to be their right. Outside calls for reason and reconciliation, to those trapped in stagnant political systems and poverty, ring fatuous and hypocritical.

In this part of the Arab world, the Persian Gulf war was not about the liberation of Kuwait but about returning Kuwaitis to one of the most gluttonous and indolent life styles on the planet. It was about the

sanctity of cheap oil.

For the West, the discomfiting fact is that those Arabs it is now coming to terms with — Mr. Arafat, Hafez al-Assad, Hosni Mubarak — already seem like relics of another era to much of the Arab world. They speak for shrinking elites even as they accept the West's life style and spirit of compromise; they offer old nationalist phrases and half-steps toward democracy as a vaccine against radical Islam, even as it spreads through their deeply wounded societies.

Israel Rides a Seesaw Of Hope and Horror

JERUSALEM NEVER a dull moment, Israel is like to say about themselves, however grim the moment sometimes is. They say it with pride and pugnacity, as though defying you to come up with another country of 5 million that packs such a wallop. But in 10 days Israel outdid even itself, riding an emotional roller-coaster that left its people drained.

Oct. 9: Death comes calling. Gunmen from Hamas shoot up a pedestrian street in downtown Jerusalem, killing two people.

Oct. 11: Word leaks that the Nobel Peace Prize is soon to be awarded to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat.

Same day: Visions of peace are swept aside by reports that Hamas, the radical Islamic movement, has kidnapped an Israeli soldier.

Oct. 14: The Nobel rumors prove

correct, and then some; the prize also goes to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Few Israelis really care, though. A Hamas deadline for freeing the abducted soldier is at hand.

Same day: The young man, Nahshon Waxman, is killed by his captors during a failed army rescue mission.

Joy and Tears

Oct. 17: Rejoicing. A draft peace treaty is reached with Jordan — an epochal moment.

Oct. 18: Calamity. A suicide bomber on a Tel Aviv bus kills 21 people, the deadliest terrorist attack in years.

Like any other people would, Israelis felt numbed by sensory overload. But shocks wear off fast here. The country knows it is only a matter of time before it goes through a similar cycle, all over again.

CLYDE HABERMAN



A suicide bomber killed 21 people on a Tel Aviv bus last week.

A Short Scorecard Who Won in the Korea Deal

By DAVID E. SANGER

THE Clinton Administration said last week that the agreement it signed with North Korea was about nuclear non-proliferation — a bargain that made Asia and the 83,000 American troops based there safe from a hostile state with a bomb and a 40-year-old grudge. Maybe so. But critics are already saying it only pushed the most urgent non-proliferation issues five years or more down the road.

"It's a leap of faith," one State Department official conceded, a bet that when Kim Il Sung was tucked into a glass coffin in July, capitalist spirits rose from the grave — and that the bargain will give North Korea time to accomplish a Vietnam-style revival, a Communist system with lots of Japanese television plants.

The heart of the deal is a minutely-calibrated schedule under which every Western concession, from opening up trade to pouring the concrete foundation of two new, proliferation-resistant nuclear reactors, is met by an equivalent act by the North Koreans. Over the next decade, they are supposed to dismantle their nuclear facilities and ship out, rod by rod, their inventory of spent nuclear fuel, the potential stuff of weapons. If it works, Bill Clinton will be the biggest winner, a master negotiator on a critical security issue. If it fails, no one will probably know for five years. Here are some other winners and losers.

Big Winner: Kim Jong Il

Until last week, things looked pretty bleak for the "Dear Leader" as he struggled to fill the shoes of his late father, the "Great Leader," Kim Il Sung. Visitors to the North in recent years always got the impression that even the North's elite viewed Kim Jr. as a pygmy among dictators.

"All of a sudden he looks as brilliant as Dad," said Nicholas Eberstadt, a Korea scholar at Harvard and the American Enterprise Institute. "He not only outmaneuvered the Americans, he talked them out of a few billion dollars."

Actually, it is the South Koreans and the Japanese who will fork over most of the \$4 billion for two new nuclear reactors, built as compensation for the nuclear facilities that the North has agreed to eventually destroy. But the hated United States has agreed to supply, gratis, enormous quantities of oil. That will get factories going again — provide enormous potential for black-market profit by the North Korean elite, making



The North Korean leader, Kim Jong Il, gained respect with the nuclear agreement.

that group another winner.

North Korea's peasants aren't expected to benefit much. Few houses are oil-heated.

Lucky Bystander: Japan

The Japanese Government has been enormously reluctant to impose heavy sanctions on the North. That would require military reinforcements, and demands that Japan back up American forces with supplies, airfields and maybe even troops. Failure to do so would widen rifts with America. But cooperating would probably rip the Government apart, and perhaps invite terrorism from that part of Japan's Korean population that is loyal to the North.

Japan's biggest fear, of course, is that if the North collapses there would be a flood of refugees, about as welcome on Japanese shores as spoiled fish. And few business executives in Japan are sorry to see the North Korean regime propped up. It delays the day that Korea unifies and becomes, potentially, a much fiercer competitor.

Winner-Loser: South Korea

South Koreans are of two minds about the North, which is brother and enemy. Hard-liners in the intelligence agencies and the military think Kim Jong Il's Government is on the verge of collapse and needs only a

little push. "This agreement is madness," one former senior official with close ties to the South Korean President, Kim Young Sam said. "It is aiding the country we've been locked in combat with for decades."

But the South's business bosses have a different interest: Preventing the same collapse the hard-liners pine for. They don't want to have to rebuild a bankrupt country's non-existent infrastructure. Now they can build power plants and oil delivery systems in the North slowly, while learning their way around the North's decrepit factories.

Big Losers: Arms Controllers

Critics of the agreement say it encourages rogue states from Iraq and Iran to Pakistan to keep alive their dreams of a bomb of their own. The United States has agreed to reward a country for obeying a treaty it signed years ago — in this case, the 25-year old treaty intended to contain the spread of nuclear weapons. Simply by threatening to withdraw from that treaty, the North has won \$4 billion in reactors, billions in fuel oil and an end to the trade restrictions that have contributed so much to its isolation. The International Atomic Energy Agency feigned enthusiasm, but many of its officials said the concession on delaying an inspection for years would soon come back to haunt them.

The Nation

We Think, Therefore We Must Rethink

PITY the poor social scientist. On Monday he is criticized for lack of scientific rigor. On Tuesday the problem is too much science — a “scientism” based on crude imitation of the real thing.

Some of the social sciences — economics, for example, and demography — have adapted the quantitative methods of the natural sciences with much-admired results. Others struggle with the nature of their inquiry. Is political science a science? An art? Or just politics? Enter the social scientist Charles Murray and the

psychologist Richard J. Herrnstein and their scramble through the thickets of psychometrics, the century-old science of human intelligence. Their new book, “The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life” (The Free Press), with its argument that intelligence is inherited, largely immutable and distributed unequally among ethnic groups, has loosed the predictably furious debate: Are I.Q. tests, upon which the authors rely heavily, accurate measures of brain power? Is the nature-nurture problem really largely irrele-

vant? Has science shown that black Americans, with a few exceptions, have little choice but to accept permanent second-class status (ameliorated, the authors suggest in a separate essay in *The New Republic*, by a pride of “clan”)?

Social science looks at these kinds of questions its own way, with standard deviations, correlation coefficients and logistic regressions. But natural science has a completely different approach.

When neurobiologists ask, “What is intelligence?”

they look not to tests but to the brain itself: the tangle of neurons with the curious ability to think. And before the anthropologists sort out the relationship between intelligence and race, they find themselves asking whether race is even a useful idea. What is most striking about both issues is how little science really knows. Which raises another question: if intelligence is a scientific enigma and race a cipher, where does that leave the deeper mystery of the place where the two intersect?

JONATHAN LANDMAN

Learning Just How Little Is Known About The Brain

By GEORGE JOHNSON

SUPPOSE, in a science-fiction fantasy, that the people on earth wanted to teleport one of their kind to a distant world. The most efficient way, it seems, would be to transmit the genetic code — the compact sequences of instructions for generating kidneys, lungs, a heart, a liver, a pancreas, muscles, bones, and so forth, and assembling them into a woman or a man.

Where this plan would fail utterly is with the overwhelmingly intricate, constantly changing organ called the brain.

The human genome — the collection of all the DNA needed to make a person — can be thought of as a long computer program. Scientists have calculated that the total amount of information, measured in bits, contained in the entire genetic program is not even a fraction of that needed to wire up a single brain.

Unlike kidneys, lungs, hearts, livers, pancreas, muscles and bones, the brain is designed to change with experience, molding and remodeling itself to the outside world. The genes can carry only enough information to specify the most general features of the brain — the rough shape of this glob of neurological clay. The fine sculpting that makes us who we are comes from the experience of living. Neurons continually form new connections, called synapses, with other neurons, growing the wiring needed to navigate through life's mazes.

The Nature of Your Nurture

The very essence of the brain is this malleability, and that is what makes many biologists skeptical when social scientists or psychologists claim — as Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray do in their new book, “The Bell Curve” — that they have found evidence that intelligence is essentially inherent. Does mental dexterity reside among the general features of the brain, recorded in the pages of the recipe book called the genetic code? Or can it be more likely found in that vast appendix of chance occurrences called life?

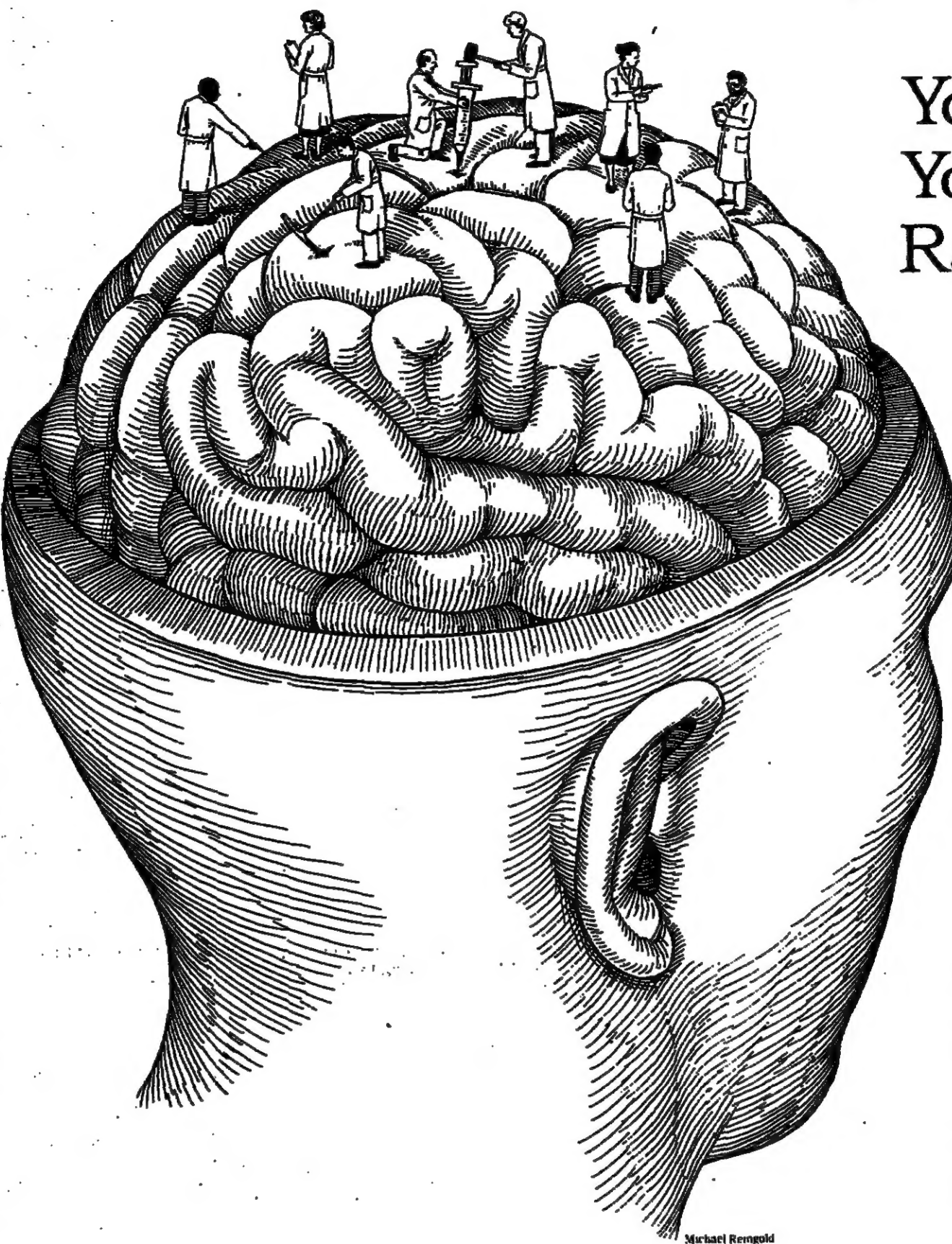
Put nature and nurture on the scales of science's analytical balance and it becomes a seesaw that never comes to rest. In the latest gyration, Mr. Murray, Mr. Herrnstein and other scholars have marshaled statistical evidence supporting the notion that some races are naturally more intelligent than others. But statistics, by their very nature, are tricky to interpret and tend to be most persuasive when they tell us what we already think we know.

The only lasting resolution to the nature-nurture dispute would come with a deeper understanding of the neurological basis of intelligence. We can measure I.Q. or Scholastic Aptitude Test scores and pretend that the numbers are as meaningful as the horsepower of an engine. The problem is that, for all the successes of neuroscience, we still know so little about what goes on under the cerebral hood.

It has been a long time since the scientific mainstream bought Descartes' assertion that there is an inseparable divide between the mind and the brain. Virtually all neuroscientists believe that the mind is what the brain does — that all mental processes can be explained as the workings of the brain cells, or neurons.

We don't find it surprising that different genetic pools produce people with different physical characteristics. What then is so radical about insisting that some groups of people are born with superior mental faculties — higher intelligence? Even if a great deal of the neural structure is acquired through experience, some brains might come equipped with better carpentry and architectural skills.

The problem is that scientists are still struggling to



How much is that doggie in neurons? Because brain scientists can't say, they're hard-pressed to conclude intelligence is inherent.

understand what goes on in the brain when it has a sudden inspiration or simply recognizes that two plus two equals four. Social scientists and psychologists have the advantage of treating the brain as a black box. Few biologists or neurologists who have tried to peek inside would claim to be close to saying how brains secrete thought in the way that livers secrete bile.

Neuroscientists are pretty sure that inside each of our heads are 100 billion to a trillion neurons, constantly forging new connections and unraveling old ones in response to signals from the senses. Detecting regularities amid the confusion, the brain connects neuron to neuron forming circuitry that somehow corresponds to patterns in the outside world. And then it finds patterns

among the patterns.

Once it has cobbled together one circuit representing your dog and another circuit representing your neighbor's dog, the brain can notice that they are similar and abstract the concept “dog.” Now this idea can be recorded by snapping together another constellation of neurons. And so on up the scale. The structures that stand for dog, cat, raccoon and bear can be abstracted into the concept “quadruped.”

Order in the Cortex

If this is what we mean by thinking, then intelligence is a measure of how well we do it. But does it take a hundred neurons to represent a dog, or a thousand, or a million? No one knows. Even the mechanism by which a new cerebral connection is forged is still a matter of intense dispute.

Details aside, it seems perfectly plausible that some people have just the right wiring or the right balance of enzymes and other molecules to make connections more rapidly than others, or to detect more subtle regularities. But without understanding how brains record and create ideas, we cannot really say how much of the machinery is a genetic gift and how much is acquired through the hard labor of learning.

The biggest intelligence test of all is the brain's ability to understand itself. By that measure we are in remedial education.

You're Smart If You Know What Race You Are

By STEVEN A. HOLMES

AS the conversation about race and racism swells to a cacophony of accusations, defenses and rationalizations, one question seems not to have been addressed: what do we mean by race, anyhow?

At first blush the answer seems self-evident. There are black people, and yellow people, and white people and red people, aren't there? Everyone knows that.

But in recent years there is a surprising lack of agreement among scientists over the popular notions of what constitutes a racial group. And even in their book, “The Bell Curve,” which suggests that differences in intelligence between races are a matter of inheritance, Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray, duck the question. “The rule we follow here is a simple one,” they write, “to classify people according to the way they classify themselves.”

That might be a fine standard for measuring racial disparities in housing, income or employment. But when it's applied to biology, things get murky. Racial categories, especially in the United States, are often more poetry than science. American blacks almost invariably have some white ancestry, so their classification has more to do with politics and culture than with genes.

The Lani Guinier Problem

Take, for example, Lani Guinier, the University of Pennsylvania Law School professor whose nomination to run the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division was withdrawn last year. She refers to herself as an African American, like her father. But she also notes that her mother is Jewish. Is she, for the purposes of empirically measuring inherited racial differences, a light-skinned black or a dark-skinned Jew?

In the Herrnstein-Murray methodology, a group is the sum of decisions by millions of individuals on where to place themselves. But that can change substantially with the political and social climate. The Census Bureau notes that the number of Native Americans rose by 72 percent from 1970 to 1980 and by 38 percent from 1980 to 1990. The jump is clearly more the result of heightened Indian pride than an impossibly large increase in Indian pregnancies.

The problem is giving second thoughts to the Federal Government. The Office of Management and the Budget is considering changing the racial classifications used on Federal forms, including the census. Any change, such as adding a category of “mixed race,” could have many ramifications in areas like voting rights and allocation of Federal funds.

Those looking to science to help clarify the issue may have to search elsewhere. In a 1985 survey of physical and cultural anthropologists, 50 percent agreed that there is such a thing as race, biologically speaking, and 41 percent disagreed.

“That's a revolution,” said Leonard Lieberman, a professor of sociology and anthropology at Central Michigan University, who conducted the study. “Here is a concept around which this discipline had its beginnings. But now there is no longer a consensus.”

Few scientists doubt that there are genetic differences between groups, but many say any division of *Homo sapiens* into four or five discrete groups is arbitrary. Take skin color, the most commonly cited racial trait. Does it help science distinguish among the sub-Saharan Africans, the people of the southern India and the aboriginal people of Australia? All have dark skin. But the three are considered to be of different races.

Classification by Disease

Some of the other genetic similarities between peoples make for interesting groupings.

Jared Diamond, a professor of physiology at the U.C.L.A. School of Medicine, notes that only Eastern European Jews and French Canadians are genetically predisposed to Tay Sachs disease. Does that make them a racial group? Likewise, the gene that produces sickle cell anemia is relatively common among Africans, the people of the Arabian Peninsula and southern India. But it is rare among Northern Europeans and the Xhosa people of South Africa. Does that make Nelson Mandela and Bjorn Borg racial kin?

“We have information about far more similarities and differences among people based on traits other than skin color,” Professor Diamond said. “But traditionally we have classified people by what we can actually see.”

Anthropologists who defend the notion of race argue that while skin color may not be the best determinant, people who trace ancestry to the same geographic neighborhood and have similar inherited characteristics ought to be considered a single group.

“Races refer to geographically separated portions of species that are distinguishable by inherited characteristics,” said Vincent Sarich, a professor of anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley. “That in no sense says that, therefore, all human variations need be explained racially.”

It is hardly a wonder that some scientists feel the best way to approach the concept of race is not to.

Historically, the word has been used in so many different ways that it's no longer useful in our science,” Douglas Ubelaker, a physical anthropologist and a curator with the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History, said recently in *Discover* magazine. “I choose not to define it at all. I leave the term alone.”

Where Did All the Issues Go?

Continued from page 1

campaign. Presidential candidates in 1992 sought to out-work one another with policy booklets.

Maybe it was too much. Maybe some voters over the years have fooled the pollsters, and themselves, about how much serious discussion they really want. Maybe their hopes were raised with the resurgence of issues. In the 1992 campaign, only to be dashed when they saw that even a White House and Congress controlled by the same party could not do many of the things they set out to accomplish. Polls show that public anxieties have grown far deeper than simple concern about how their representative voted on a bill; they are worried about things that they do not think any politician can remedy, like moral decay of society, their safety and their financial security.

Politicians do not boast about their successes. Poll show that most people are not aware of recent accomplishments like the successful efforts to cut the growth of the deficit. “Candidates running campaigns are always pure opportunists in terms of what they talk about,” said Gary Jacobson, a political science professor at the University of California at San Diego. “This year, they read the electorate as being unpersuaded by

talk of policy and talks of delivering benefits. The only thing that's moving them is their dislike of professional politicians.”

This dislike is good news for Republicans. They are fielding the most challengers, and they note with pride that they are not steeped in policy. “There's not a lot of need to be creative,” said David S. Johnson, executive director of the Virginia Republican Party. “Congressman X voted with Clinton X percent of the time.” Boom. There's your message. It is not rocket science.”

It's Not My Job

When they catch their breath from hounding President Clinton, Republicans like to boast about what they will not do, or what they will dismantle. The bare issue papers put out by the campaign of Representative Michael Huffington, a California Republican running for the Senate, did not, until recently, tackle staples like health care, foreign policy or education.

At an issues forum last week in Fort Walton Beach, Fla., Joe Scarborough, a Republican House candidate, offered one answer for every question about policy. Welfare reform? “I personally don't believe the Federal Government should be involved in welfare.”

Health care? “That's an issue for the states.” Crime? “The Federal Government shouldn't be involved.”

It is not a matter of candidates' not caring about issues, so much as their sense that the public does not want to hear about them. Many Republicans linked to the Christian right were drawn to politics because of their opposition to abortion and homosexual rights. But such candidates do not dare raise those issues out of fear of alienating voters.

Touchy, perhaps, about the criticism that their party does not stand for anything, more than 300 Republican House candidates last month signed a “Contract with America,” an agenda of issues they would pursue if elected. It includes such old standards as the line-item veto and a balanced budget.

But on the campaign trail, Republicans are much more eager to talk about Mr. Clinton than about the contract, and polls show that most voters do not even know what it is. Maybe that is why Professor Jacobson has second thoughts about his decision to set up a computer file on gun control, trade, the budget and other votes before Congress to see how they influence who gets elected. “My guess is when I run the numbers I'm not going to come up with much,” he said. “These votes won't have any effect in any state.”

Ideas & Trends

On Lust, Liaisons and Laws

By JAN HOFFMAN

IT'S the talk of Lisbon Falls, Me. A 28-year-old teacher stands accused of having intercourse with three adolescents. Because the age gap between the teacher and the teen-agers, who were 14 and 15 at the time, was more than 10 years, the teacher faces felony charges of sexual abuse of a minor. A conviction could mean a five-year prison sentence.

But in this case, the teen-agers are boys and the fourth-grade teacher, Kelly Galligan, is a woman. Does that change things?

Most laws that make such liaisons a crime make no reference to gender, although they are based on statutory rape laws that presumed the adult to be a man and the minor a girl. But as Maine's law is being applied, it collides with society's ancient belief that, while such liaisons are seductions when the adolescents are female, they are coming-of-age rituals for boys.

"People are talking about whether these kids just got lucky or are really victims," said Leonard Sharon, a lawyer for Ms. Galligan. She has pleaded not guilty.

The case reverberates far beyond Androscoggin County Superior Court, where Ms. Galligan may go on trial next month. Even in an era of awareness about the sexual exploitation of minors, the case has drawn skeptical responses, with some people questioning whether adolescent boys who received the sexual favors of an older woman were harmed. Others say a double standard about sexual behavior is clouding views about what constitutes abuse.

How Young Is Too Young?

If the boys had been younger, say, 10 years old, attitudes would be unambivalent, and the case would be seen as child sex abuse. But teen-agers between 14 and 17 fall in a gray zone. The states compromise by being generally silent on whether two 15-

year-olds can have consensual sex (imagine enforcing such a ban!), but penalize adults for having relations with teen-agers under the age of consent, usually 16 or 17.

For hundreds of years, such laws were intended to assiduously protect the bride-price virginity of young girls. With winks and bawdy jokes, however, boys were thrown into the arms of older sex tutors. In many European countries, fathers ushered their sons into manhood by taking them to local brothels; patricians both abroad and in the United States would direct the boys toward a designated servant.

The Mangaia, a Cook Islands people, formalized the ritual. When a boy showed signs of puberty, he had to undergo a sort of circumcision. Formal sexual instruction

Here's a sign that the double standard isn't dead after all.

would begin two weeks later: "The scab is supposed to be removed by intercourse with an older, mature woman," said Helen E. Fisher, an anthropologist at Rutgers University. "It's a special thrill for her."

The theme of sexual teacher and student courses through movies like "Summer of '42," "The Last Picture Show" and "Raging Bull," as well as Marge Piercy's novel "The Longings of Women."

The boys in these and other works are sweet, innocent, afraid and over-eager. But the image of the older, sexualized woman is more tainted. The most benign view is that she's foolish, desperate, a figure of pity. The prep school teacher's wife says to her young lover at the end of "Tea and Sympathy," a play by Robert Anderson, "Years from now — when you talk about this — and you will!

— be kind." But the darker view of her, which reaches back to the oldest myths and folk tales in the West and East, is that she is rapacious and destructive.

The Primal Tension

From Hans Christian Andersen's "Snow Queen" to a French snake goddess, said Alison Lurie, the novelist and scholar who has written widely about folk tales, the older woman who steals the handsome young man "is a threat who stands for ancient pagan powers, while the younger woman who wins him back stands for Christianity." The tension is also primal, she said, a standoff between maternal love and romantic love.

The contemporary stereotype of older women, said John H. Gagnon, a co-author of a recent national sex survey, is that she "is not supposed to be turned on at all, certainly not by anyone she is not in love with, or who is younger." By contrast, he said, the adult male counterpart who turns to nubile adolescents is seen as predatory and unable to control passions which are nonetheless understandable — unless, of course, the object of his attention is a boy.

But Professor Fisher, the anthropologist, said that biologically speaking, the coupling of a hormonally ripened teen-age boy and a woman in her mid-20's makes a certain sense. "Young boys tend to want to go out with girls who are older for biological reasons," she said. "She's at the height of her reproductive potential."

As for the woman? "She's getting good care, of one variety," she said, although in Darwinian terms, she added, women tend to look for stability and status in older men who are financially secure.

So against the weight of anthropology, ritual and literature, small wonder that the prosecution of Kelly Galligan leaves many people scratching their heads and others questioning their attitudes. Pepper Schwartz, a sociologist at the University of Washington who writes about sexuality, said



Gary Grimes and Jennifer O'Neill, the older woman, in the 1971 film "Summer of '42."

that in general, "We're in a prosecutorial mode: The left and right have made an odd alliance to decide what's sexually correct, and we're being very punitive about it."

But she and others are nonetheless concerned about sex between adults and teen-agers, regardless of gender. Janet T. Mills, the Androscoggin County District Attorney, said that Ms. Galligan, who entertained the boys at her home where alcohol was served, "was treating them as if they were men — and they are boys."

And Dr. Ava L. Siegler, director of the Institute for Child, Adolescent and Family Studies in New York, cautioned that it was a

mistake to fall into easy generalities about gender differences and sexual maturity.

"Adolescent sexuality is troubling to both genders," she said. "This is a version of the breaking of the incest taboo — it's considered a social evil because it compromises the ability of the younger generation to separate from the older and join the world of their peers."

An adult woman who has sex with teen-age boys is as much at fault as her male counterpart, added Dr. Siegler, "because she is betraying the trust of the older generation to protect and keep the boundaries intact."

The Jabberwocky Of Art Criticism

Continued from page 1

time, many galleries could afford to use expensive marketing strategies to promote artists. This effectively dealt the critic out of the high-stakes game of art marketing, said Jonathan Crary, a professor of art history at Columbia University.

As art has increasingly become the product of an ongoing exchange about art itself, these discussions have developed their own abstracted vocabulary and obscure frames of reference, which have become a lingua franca among gallery owners, academics and critics alike. The insular nature of the conversation can leave casual readers clueless, and serious readers uncertain.

Bourgeois Baggage

In explaining the works, critics risk losing the distance necessary to judge an artist. Thus a review in International Flash Art last summer of Sherrie Levine's installation, "Newborn," at the Marian Goodman Gallery begins with the critic, Dike Blair, confessing irritation at the artist, who had arranged six grand pianos, each one holding a glass reproduction of a Brancusi sculpture called "Newborn."

"Is it the combination of her tasteful and seductive presentation, open metaphors and almost shameless lack of labor?" Mr. Blair asks. "Is it the pretentious and sly appropriation of images by artists who have suffered and toiled and who are probably much more significant than she is?" A promising start, certainly. But by the end, the critic has come to doubt his own "latent bourgeois and puritanical prejudices" and pronounced Ms. Levine's work a shining success in uncovering her critics' bourgeois baggage.

The more art becomes a product of this hermetic dialogue, the more it has to explain itself. Tom Wolfe, in "The Painted Word," argued nearly 20 years ago that concept and theory had become more important than the art itself, and were used to justify art in which he found little merit.

Lurking behind the declining willingness to pronounce judgment is a dirty secret whispered by experts who do not want to be named: that much of the art that critics write about is simply not very interesting.

"Mediocre art makes for tepid criticism," said one curator. Doubts about the quality of art were apparently so common that they were described in a form of shorthand, as "the old question: Is the emperor wearing any clothes?"

There is another uncomfortable subject that is often avoided: the question of the art magazines' hybrid role as industry booster and consumer guide. The first four feature stories in the summer edition of Modern Painters, a British glossy, were on artists whose galleries or publishers had taken at least one full-page color ad each. Other magazines may see no need to alienate artists and gallery owners with negative reviews, and may publish reviews only of works that critics actually liked. The September issue of Art in America, for example, revealed critics struggling for kind words to camouflage doubt.

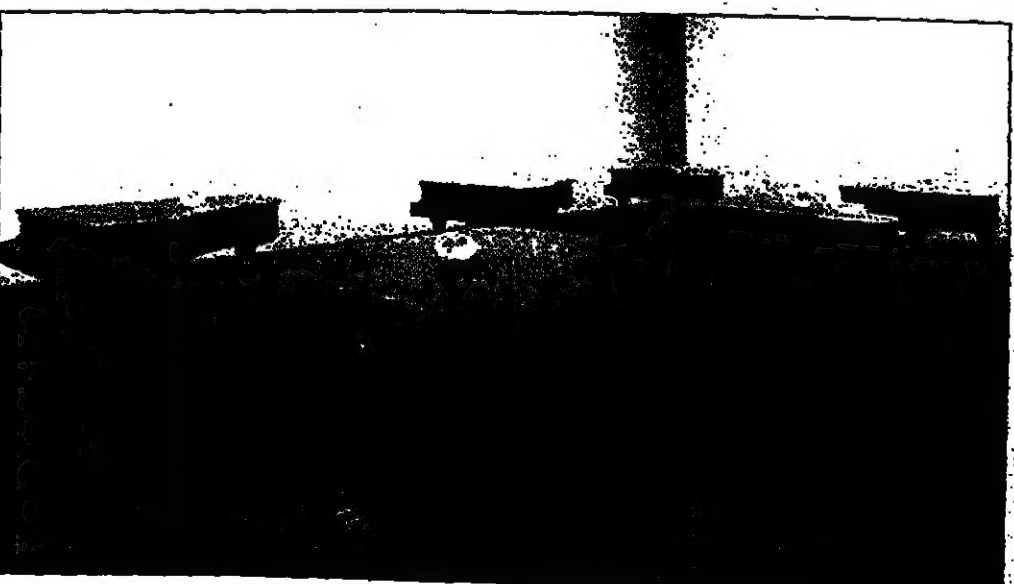
A review of the artist Millie Wilson's show on the case of Aileen Wuornos, a Florida prostitute who killed seven men who, she said, had attacked her, offered this nugget of ambiguity, the closest the review comes to an evaluation of Wilson's show: "Though her work largely avoids personal emotion and conviction, Wilson's irreverent, sensationalistic, avowedly 'queer' humor yielded a show that was quintessentially of the 90s."

Irrelevance Is Not Inevitable

Does art's insular nature force critics into irrelevance? Not necessarily. "A smart writer can deal with that notion," said Mr. Sokolowski. "What does it say about art that it's become so self-referential in a time that's more multi-cultural, more discursive, than ever before? What does it say that art is closing itself off more and more at a time when people are hungering to open up?"

Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said he finds criticism easiest when the artist has been dead a long time. The critic, like the artist, is building on the work of other critics, and a base of common knowledge.

"If you're writing about Michelangelo, there's a whole body of opinion you can read on him," he said. "If you're writing on a 22-year-old kid in the studio, he's on his own, and as a critic, you're on your own."



"Newborn," an installation by artist Sherrie Levine.

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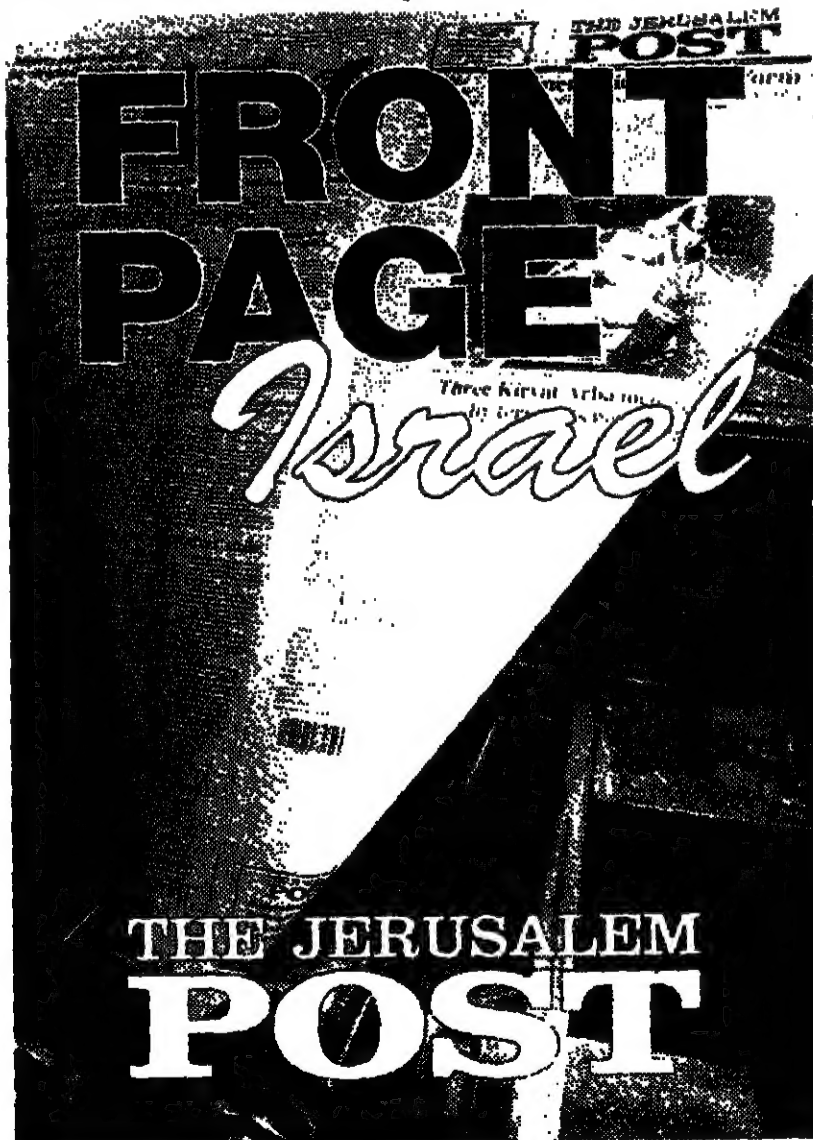
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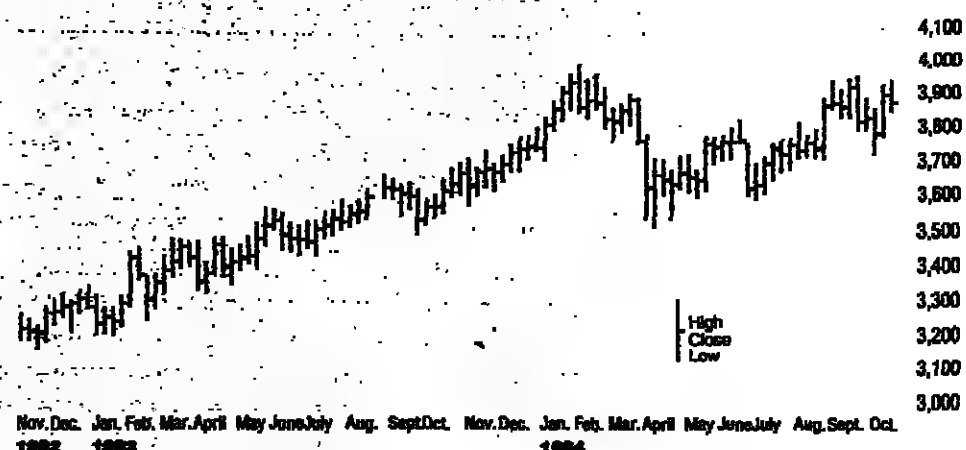
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The Stock Markets Last Week

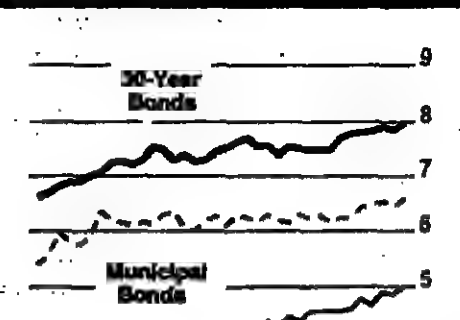
DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,891.30	+19.17	+0.49	+3.65
D. J. Transp	1,500.67	+4.19	+0.28	+14.85
D. J. Util	179.67	+2.97	+1.63	+21.64
S&P 500	464.89	+4.21	+0.90	+0.33
S&P Indust	552.82	+4.04	+0.73	+2.34
Nasdaq	255.59	+2.40	+0.93	+1.35
Nasdaq	765.38	+1.70	+0.22	+1.47
Amex	456.35	+2.15	+0.47	+4.36
Russell 2000	252.86	+2.01	+0.79	+2.22
Wilshire 5000	4,610.39	+34.34	+0.74	+1.02
Value Line	285.92	+2.39	+0.83	+3.17

INTEREST RATES



MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	966	2,057	333
Declined	1,704	2,394	490
Unchanged	363	933	173
Issues Traded	3,033	5,384	996
New Highs	122	253	38
New Lows	272	203	91

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE			PERCENTAGE GAINERS			PERCENTAGE LOSERS		
	Vol. (00)	Last Chg.		Last Chg.	Pct.		Last Chg.	Pct.
GM	367,515	41 1/4 + 6 1/4	Amec	117 1/2 + 2 1/2	31.9	CompGen	34 - 6 1/4	30.0
Compq	179,650	38 + 2 1/2	Ameco	9 1/4 + 1 1/2	24.2	CompPac	9 1/4 - 4 1/4	30.3
IBM	165,145	74 1/4 + 1 1/4	WidCo	9 1/4 + 1 1/4	20.0	NAMM	18 1/2 - 7 1/4	29.7
IndoSat	138,558	39 1/4 + 1 1/4	RelEco	29 1/4 + 4 1/4	19.5	PhM	14 1/2 - 4 1/4	22.7
GenEl	138,558	47 1/4 + 3	Jhntn	10 1/4 + 1 1/4	19.1	Finght	18 - 4 1/4	20.0
FordM	131,920	28 1/4 + 1 1/4	Tutlex	5 1/4 + 3 1/4	17.1	KeyCon	13 1/4 - 3	17.9
Marok	119,927	35 1/4 + 3 1/4	BMC	16 1/4 + 2 1/4	17.1	Sofam	16 1/4 - 2 1/4	14.6
PhilM	115,739	61 1/4 + 1 1/4	ElecA	8 1/4 + 1 1/4	17.0	KimCI	50 1/4 - 7 1/4	13.4
ChWate	112,292	9 1/4 + 1 1/4	Trans	11 1/4 + 1 1/4	15.9	ThmAd	18 1/4 - 2 1/4	13.3
Digital	108,192	31 1/4 + 2 1/4	Silcon	29 1/4 + 3 1/4	15.3	GM	41 1/4 - 6 1/4	12.9
MicroT	105,127	35 1/4 + 1 1/4	ChWate	9 1/4 + 1 1/4	15.2	PracCat	23 - 3 1/4	12.4
McDon	101,581	28 + 7 1/4	VolCC	7 1/4 + 1	15.1	MidCap	7 1/4 - 1	12.3
RJR	101,139	64 1/4 + 3 1/4	Harman	37 1/4 + 4 1/4	15.0	MidCap	24 1/4 - 3 1/4	11.8
WalM	97,678	23 1/4 + 1 1/4	Nokia	75 + 9 1/4	14.7	PhmRes	7 1/4 - 1	11.8
Chrysl	95,167	45 1/4 + 1	Tardyn	30 1/4 + 3 1/4	14.2	Fitrk	10 1/4 - 1 1/4	11.7

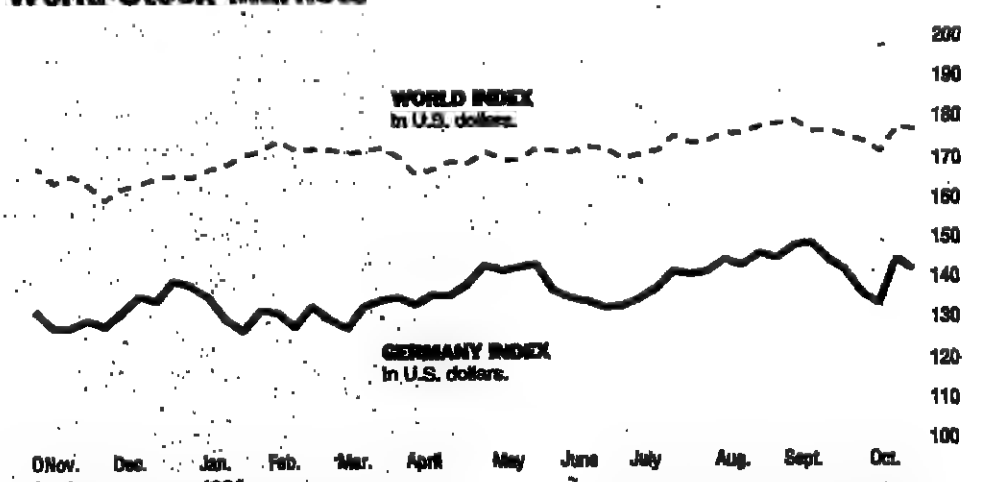
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE			PERCENTAGE GAINERS			PERCENTAGE LOSERS				
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.
Intel	323063	60 1/4 + 2	LaserTm	18 1/4	+ 5	48.8	Procyt	23 1/4	- 6 1/4	69.0
TracPrt	224035	1 1/4 + 1/4	Systemt	8	+ 2 1/4	42.2	Genia	4 1/4	- 5 1/4	55.4
MicroS	121865	53 1/4 + 3 1/4	WorkEnt	6 1/4	+ 1 1/4	40.5	WidCap	14	- 15 1/2	52.5
Lotus	155206	37 1/4 + 1 1/4	Lafaynd	10 1/4	+ 2 1/4	36.7	CalMD	7 1/4	- 6 1/4	48.7
AppleC	148221	42 1/4 + 1 1/4	IntMicro	8 1/4	+ 2 1/4	36.0	Aramd	9 1/4	- 7 1/4	45.1
IntgD	145284	26 1/4 + 5 1/4	Syntek	6	+ 1 1/4	33.3	IntEnt	4	- 3	42.9
MCI	141807	22 1/4 + 2 1/4	Plotv	6	+ 1 1/4	33.3	Progr	5 1/2	- 2 1/4	31.3
Acclaim	139665	17 1/4 + 1 1/4	IntgD	26 1/4	+ 6 1/4	31.7	ChemTrk	4	- 1 1/4	25.6
Genia	129509	4 1/4 + 5 1/4	NashvCCI	6 1/4	+ 1 1/4	28.6	Prophet21	5 1/4	- 1 1/4	25.4
SunM	126195	32 1/4 + 1 1/4	NvntC	5 1/4	+ 1 1/4	28.6	InhalTher	8 1/4	- 2 1/2	22.2

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE			PERCENTAGE GAINERS			PERCENTAGE LOSERS				
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.
Viacom/Ver	334066	1 1/4 + 1/4	FounPw	5 1/4	+ 1 1/2	37.5	GnEmp	6 1/4	- 1 1/4	15.0
Viacom/B	58270	38 7/8 + 3/4	GloSupm	5 1/4	+ 7 1/2	20.0	Bowm/r	41 1/4	- 6 1/4	14.1
Intelcom	39239	14 1/4 + 1/4	NorTech	5 1/4	+ 7 1/2	17.5	LricP	5 1/4	- 7 1/4	14.0
EchoBy	29995	13 1/4 + 1/4	SunCity	6	+ 7 1/2	17.1	PainWoCall	4 1/4	- 7 1/4	13.6
USAic	28908	4 1/4 + 3/8	ColDts	9 1/4	+ 1 1/4	15.6	HovmEn	5 1/4	- 7 1/4	13.2

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuarial World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY				
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.	
Australia	170.29	1.3	5	2.0	15	3.58	154.82	-5.3	1.3889	7.8	
Austria	182.23	-1.2	16	-1.5	19	1.14	141.82	-15.0	10.825	15.8	
Belgium	170.85	0.8	7	5.0	12	4.25	129.73	-10.5	30.79	17.4	
Britain	200.89	-0.1	10	-2.0	20	4.16	182.96	-11.0	0.8143	10.0	
Canada	136.40	-0.8	18	0.5	17	2.53	133.82	-2.8	1.3548	-2.3	
Denmark	280.44	2.7	4	5.4	11	1.43	207.11	-9.3	5.847	16.2	
Finland	198.69	3.0	2	8.1	3	0.74	191.19	27.7	4.585	26.3	
France	167.27	-2.6	24	-4.9	21	3.23	134.49	-17.5	5.128	15.2	
Germany	143.81	-1.8	22	2.4	14	1.85	111.65	-11.8	1.4954	18.1	
Hong Kong	378.63	-2.4	23	-22.6	24	3.31	375.65	-22.6	7.7277	-0.0	
Ireland	208.01	-1.8	20	12.3	7	3.46	182.71	-1.3	0.8234	13.8	
Italy	77.42	-1.8	21	12.9	6	1.77	88.49	0.9	1530.5	11.9	
Japan	183.23	0.5	8	25.4	3	0.77	100.08	9.0	98.995	15.1	
Malaysia	553.34	-1.7	19	-6.5	23	1.54	544.24	-11.3	2.5538	5.5	
Mexico	2267.00	-0.8	15	-5.1	22	1.21	8485.73	4.4	3.4155	-9.1	
Netherlands	218.45	-0.8	12	8.7	9	3.49	185.60	-6.2	1.6781	15.9	
New Zealand	73.66	-1.1	6	8.8	8	3.79	64.08	-0.6	1.6337	9.4	
Norway	207.87	-0.4	11	15.7	5	1.80	183.85	0.2	6.509	15.5	
Singapore	395.88	0.2	9	7.7	10	1.57	288.77	-1.4	1.474	9.2	
South Africa	339.49	5.5	1	27.1	2	2.17	298.44	18.3	3.995	7.4	
Spain	141.54	-1.5	17	1.6	16	4.15	133.71	-11.4	124.705	14.8	
Sweden	241.13	2.8	3	22.8	4	1.58	253.92	4.8	7.1133	17.2	
Switzerland	165.46	-1.7	18	3.3	13	1.90	127.76	-13.3	1.2455	19.2	
United States	189.83	-0.8	14	-0.0	18	2.87	189.83	-0.0			

COMPOSITE INDICES

	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD Rank	YTD % Chg.
Europe	172.70	-0.8	1.8	3.14
Europe/Pacific	172.34	-0.2	11.1	1.96
World	178.48	-0.4	6.7	2.28

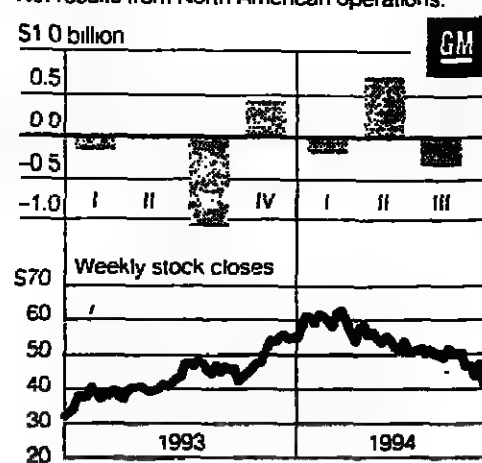
Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

General Motors Doesn't Have the Bugs Out Quite Yet

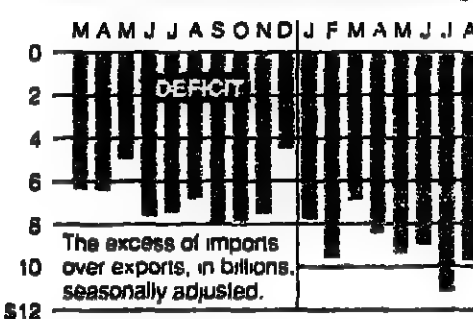
It's said that car buyers have a lot of brand loyalty, but you can hardly say that for car investors. On Thursday, in the midst of Detroit's ongoing victory parade, General Motors took a tumble, reporting that although it made more than half a billion dollars for the quarter, it lost big money — \$326 million — in North America. That's where productivity is supposed to be rising and costs falling. On the news, the stock plunged \$3.75, and \$1.875 more on Friday, to a yearly low of \$41.25. Both days, volume was huge, making G.M. far and away the Big Board's most active stock. Don't look now, but shares in G.M. — the giant of an again-mighty industry — have been falling steadily all year. What's the problem? It isn't market share — it inched up to 31.5 percent. The trouble is that while Chrysler, say, makes \$1,000 a car, G.M. loses nearly \$300. That doesn't compute.

Net results from North American operations.



Sources: Datastream, General Motors

Japan: The Gap Keeps Widening



Last month, Washington made much of a supposed market-opening agreement with Japan. But that pact covered fringe items like insurance and medical equipment — it didn't go to the core of the problem, which is cars. Last week the numbers made that starkly clear as America's trade gap with Japan widened by 2.4 percent and seemed headed for yet another record. It was small comfort to the Administration that the overall trade gap shrank slightly, because the Japanese number is the one that keeps Washington awake at night.

In Mexico, Invasion Is Welcome

You might think Mexicans wouldn't want all sorts of foreign banks and brokerages swarming over them, but when Mexico threw open the doors last week, a chorus of welcomes rang out. As part of Nafta, the Government granted entry to just about all the financial companies that came knocking, but Mexicans didn't seem concerned about competition — they were more interested in the lift the new investment would give the economy. "This is a historic event," said one Mexican banker. And Mexico is protected for a while: not until 2004 can foreigners go beyond 25 percent of the market.

Barefoot on Broadway

How do you get to Carnegie Hall? Oh, you know. And how do you get to Broadway? Bring a limo full of cash. And don't have any illusions about breaking even — no matter how big your name. Even Neil Simon, owner of probably the biggest name around, says that with skyrocketing costs, "It's just not economically viable" to open a show on Broadway today. So last week he said he'd open his latest one Off Broadway. It seems axiomatic that playwright superstars would show their wares in the ultimate showcase; this defection suggests that something's amiss.

A Fortune 500 Senate Race

Politics and business are different animals. Everyone knows that. But at some dollar level, don't they converge? When Senate candidates spend vast sums to go to Washington (only to be reviled by the public once they get there), hasn't it become big business? You play in the cash, and if all goes well the product emerges — though it's a Senate seat, not widgets. In California, it's now reported that Michael Huffington and Dianne Feinstein spent a total of more than \$27 million by Sept. 30 — already a record for a Senate race, before any October ad blitz is tallied. This comes to \$100,000 a day since Jan. 1. That's a lot of widgets.



Feinstein and Huffington, spending big.

Block That Footprint!



Phone wires: tomorrow's antiques?

One sure way of tracking technology's relentless tinkering with our lives is to monitor the jargon spawned by that technology. Just listen: last week an analyst (analysts surely lead the way in instant jargon) was discussing a "P.C.S.-avoidance strategy" and "how you get a big enough cellular footprint." Cellular footprint? Are we talking molecular biology? Jurassic Park II? No, it was four top cellular companies — Bell Atlantic, Nynex, U.S. West and AirTouch — teaming up to build a nationwide wireless network to take on AT&T-McCaw. And P.C.S.? Personal communications services licenses, of course. You want to avoid having to bid for those.

World Markets/Nathaniel C. Nash

Beyond German Elections, Pessimism

LEADING up to Germany's presidential elections last Sunday, some investors thought the time had come for the 1994 German bull market. The polls indicated that Chancellor Helmut Kohl would win an unprecedented fourth term in office, and stocks on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in anticipation of that victory were soaring. Five trading days after Mr. Kohl's narrow election victory, however, many are wondering where all their joy has gone. On Monday, the market started heading downward, and by the end of the week, the DAX 30 stock index had lost more than 4 percent of its value, closing at 2,016.60.

Analysts here say that the weakness in German stocks may have little to do with the political process. Yes, there is some nervousness as to whether Mr. Kohl's conservative coalition government, and its thin 10-seat majority in Parliament, will be able to push through deep spending cuts needed to bring down Germany's ballooning budget deficit.

But most point to the performance of the dollar as the key reason for the plunge in stock prices.

"It's amazing, but the German stock market is strongly linked now to the value of the dollar," said Ralf Conen, chief equities strategist for Salomon Brothers in Frankfurt. "As long as the dollar doesn't hit bottom, I am not going to buy an export-driven stock market."

The reason is quite simple. Much of German industrial strength is based on exports — cars, chemicals, machinery and industrial equipment. As the mark strengthens against the dollar, German exports get more expensive — and less competitive — abroad, so earnings go down.

And it was a week of struggle for the dollar as investors rushed to buy German marks. With Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen saying on Thursday that the United States Government would not intervene to support its already weak currency, the dol-

lar broke an important psychological barrier of 1.50 marks, falling as low as 1.4993, before closing in New York at 1.4993 marks.

Some analysts foresee a further drop in the dollar, which would translate into deeper losses on German stocks.

"Everybody and his grandmother is talking about a 1.3850 dollar," said a currency trader with a major German bank, referring to the record low of the dollar against the mark set two years ago.

"There are no strong arguments for buying the dollar," said Richard Reid, chief economist at the Union Bank of Switzerland. "Central bankers seem to be reluctant to put any floor under the dollar."

As such, predictions on the near-term rise in German stocks are modest, especially since the market in 1993 experienced a run-up in value of almost 50 percent.

At Morgan Stanley, Alfred Mückel, chief equities strategist in Frankfurt, sees only a 5 percent to 8 percent rise in stock prices over the next 15 months.

Based on projected 1995 earnings, he says, many German stocks are overpriced compared with stocks in the United States and elsewhere. Daimler Benz shares are

Currency

	Last Week	Prior Week	Year Ago
Japanese Yen per Dollar	97.20	98.20	108.05
German Mark per Dollar	1.5000	1.5200	1.6171
Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar	1.3512	1.3547	1.3048
British Pound per U.S. Dollar	1.6270	1.5940	1.4725
Gold	\$390.80	\$387.40	\$370.00

Currency: Friday NY Close

I.B.M., One of the Gang Again

Ho-hum. Quarterly earnings were a surprisingly high \$710 million. Cost cuts are paying off. Even mainframes are selling strongly. And the stock stubbornly drifts downward — a fraction on Thursday, the day of the earnings report, and another fraction on Friday. It must mean that I.B.M. is back — back, after its near-death experience, among companies that are expected to turn in such results routinely. Or maybe investors are worried that the mainframe news can't last, that cost controls have done whatever magic they can. But Louis Gerstner was quick to say that more of a recovery was needed: "We still have a lot of work to do in several areas of our business."

An 8th Here, an 8th There . . .

Wall Street math is simple: If brokers buy and sell at the same price, they don't make money. So stock prices have "spreads

The New York Times

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Tarred With a Brush Too Broad

Michael Huffington, a Republican member of the House who is running for the Senate in California against Dianne Feinstein, has that he wants "a government that does nothing." That is an odd comment from a man who has already spent \$18 million, most of it his own money, to remain part of the national legislature he now derides.

But Mr. Huffington's curious logic has a sound tactical base. The voters are in a foul frame of mind, deeply cynical about politicians, about Washington's capacity to improve their lives and indeed about the whole idea of legislation. This in turn has translated into a sharp contempt for incumbents. Mr. Huffington's remark is merely the reductio ad absurdum of the popular wisdom that the best way to get to Washington is to run against it.

The trouble is that voters acting solely on anger could forcibly retire some conscientious people who are still driven by the quaint notion that government can be made to work for ordinary Americans, who believe that legislative craftsmanship counts for something and whose own careers have made just those points.

The Democrats are most at risk. They control the White House and both halves of Congress and thus offer the most tempting targets for voters grown impatient with Washington in general and Bill Clinton in particular. Among these Democrats are more than a few who, however vulnerable they may be for other reasons, embody principles and wisdom that will be hard to replace.

Ms. Feinstein is a prominent example. She was the main architect and midwife of the assault-weapons ban and was almost entirely responsible for the act protecting the California desert — the one significant piece of environmental legislation approved by Congress. Yet the broad mood

of disillusionment so lavishly exploited by Mr. Huffington has put her future in doubt.

There are others: Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who started pushing for health care reform when Mr. Clinton was at Oxford; Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania, whose successful campaign three years ago put health care back on the national agenda, and Jim Sasser of Tennessee, the industrious head of the Senate Budget Committee and a potential successor to George Mitchell as Senate majority leader (if, indeed, there is a Democratic majority next year). All are in trouble.

The House yields further examples, including two estimable Representatives seeking vacant Senate seats. One is Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma, a maverick leader on Capitol Hill who succeeded Mr. Clinton as chairman of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council. The other is Jim Cooper of Tennessee, a six-term Congressman who sponsored a challenging alternative to the Clinton health plan.

This is not an exhaustive list, nor does it constitute an endorsement of all the individuals on it; they are not without flaws. Some, like Mr. Kennedy, have heavy baggage. Others suffer from the perception of having stayed too long at the fair. But an electorate that willy-nilly ousts every candidate who believes in the ameliorative powers of government will wind up with a governance that is brutish, ahistorical and dominated by bureaucrats.

This has clearly not been a good year for the political process; but to generalize further that the system is so frozen that nobody who has ever set foot in Washington can make it work again is to libel and exile those who try. The day will not be long in coming when the same voters who reject them will cry out for public officials who combine expertise and humane impulses.

Whining Toward the Throne

Britons are caught up in another fit of argument over why they should keep the monarchy. The American answer is simple. Of course, they should keep it — for our amusement.

Listen, this is a fine show, not least from a journalistic point of view. In the United States, the pathological marriage of Prince Charles and Princess Diana is a tabloid television entertainment. In Britain, it is still largely a print story, and nothing brings out the deep-rooted obedience of establishment journalists more quickly than bad behavior toward or by the royal family.

The source of bad behavior toward the royals is the tabloid press whose sneaky photos and transcripts have raised the palace shades. In a cruel twist of fate, the tabloids' firebombing of the Windsors' facade of respectability has been abetted by the Sunday and daily Times of London. Monarchists believe that the papers' publisher, Rupert Murdoch, and a former Sunday Times editor, Andrew Neil, have done more damage to the crown than anyone save the children of Elizabeth II.

It was Mr. Murdoch's Sunday Times that published the Prince's caddish declaration that he never loved his wife and anyway his daddy frightened him into marrying her. Also, his mother was distant and the boys at his perfectly awful school picked on him. Today, The Sunday Times is expected to offer the Prince's authorized version of his affair with Camilla Parker Bowles.

Charles's grandiose self-pity masks his truly sad human situation. He is a reasonably intelligent, educated man captured in a not-too-bright family that has never been much for school. His profession is waiting for his mother to die.

All that, alas, is not enough to excuse the terrible hash he has made of things. In the days since his confessions, a band of God-save-the-Queen writers has been doing its best to invent arguments for preserving an institution that the tabs, the

Prince and Mr. Murdoch seem bent on obliterating.

The daily Times obligingly gave William Rees-Mogg, a former Times editor and Thatcher Government censor, a platform for his salvage operation. Mr. Rees-Mogg rated all Princes of Wales on a scale of 1 to 100. Talk about grade inflation. The current Prince got a staggeringly generous seven for "personal responsibility" on the way to a total of 71. (George III got a 63 despite managing to lose the Colonies.) The Rees-Mogg verdict? Prince Charles is still fit to be king, but he really must stop bleating about his mum in public.

In the conservative Daily Telegraph, the former editor and Thatcher crony Bill Deedes had a clear solution for the "botch" Charles had made of his life. It was to wrest control of The Times from "an absentee landlord like Rupert Murdoch."

These are the yelps of old boys who prefer a dysfunctional nanny to none at all. Even The Economist, which endorsed sacking the Queen in theory, could not contemplate life without her. The royals really ought to go. The Economist concluded, but it was more important to reform other parts of the British Constitution first. Even then, "if the people wish," the monarchy could continue.

Such contortions may seem strange to a tradition-impooverished country like ours. But England did not survive the loss of empire without learning the virtue of smiling while institutions collapse. So it was left to The Independent, the newest of the quality dailies, to find the virtue in Charles's nuclear-strength whining. According to an Independent columnist, the I-never-loved-her-anyway defense showed that Charles was a modern heir who had figured out how to match Diana's public-relations wiles. By publicizing his anguish, "he has shown he can play Diana at her own game — and win."

Yes, indeed, and with a few more such victories, Charles might slip to 70 on the Rees-Mogg scale.

The Murayama Surprise

Japan's Socialist-conservative coalition Government was laughed off in June as a cynical and unworkable union of opposites. Many people did the laughing, including this page. The Government is actually working out surprisingly well.

Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama, a Socialist, and his Liberal Democratic and independent partners have fashioned a stable majority that sharply contrasts with the almost weekly Cabinet crises of last winter and spring. The new Government has also found enough coherence to reach a limited trade agreement with the U.S.

Most important, it has given Japanese voters a second vehicle for advancing political and economic reform. One-party politics was the root of Japan's present political discontent. Now, two modernized, broadly centrist coalitions are taking shape — the present coalition and the cluster of parties, soon to merge, that supported the recent Governments led by Morihiro Hosokawa and Tsutomu Hata.

The new coalition has prospered because its two very different elements both responded to voter desires and updated their programs. The Socialists, in office for the first time in four decades, have dropped their strict interpretation of Japan's U.S.-sponsored peace Constitution. That let them come to terms with realities like Japan's postwar armed forces, U.N. peacekeeping and nuclear power.

The Liberal Democrats, the permanent ruling party between 1956 and 1993, have learned to talk

the language of reform rather than restoration. They now support many of the initiatives begun under the Hosokawa and Hata Governments, like electoral reform, fiscal reform and deregulation.

They can do so unburdened by the negative image of Ichiro Ozawa, the main power broker of those two previous Governments and a man widely reviled as a symbol of the old back-room money-driven politics. Mr. Ozawa, more than anyone else, brought down the old system. But his history and his often abrasive tactics have thwarted his efforts to consolidate a new power base of his own.

There are so few substantive differences between the two coalitions that the opposition has been reduced to empty parliamentary tactics that do not threaten the Government's popularity. Still, special elections have shown strong opposition support, and the next national election, the first under the newly reformed rules, could go either way. Voters will then be able to choose between Mr. Ozawa's brand of reform, with a slightly hawkish, bureaucracy-bashing tilt, or some version of the present coalition, espousing a gentler foreign policy and more deference to bureaucrats.

The Socialists and Liberal Democrats banded together primarily to save themselves from extinction and block Mr. Ozawa's ambitions. By doing so, however, they have brought Japan closer to competitive, two-party politics, and thereby significantly advanced political reform.

Every Faith Takes Its Own Path to the Sacred

To the Editor:

Re "Why So Many Religions?" (Op-Ed, Oct. 17): John Paul II affirms the significant stride made 30 years ago by the Roman Catholic Church in recognizing that truth can be found in other religions.

The Vatican II document "Nostra Aetate" broke with the church's exclusivist stance expressed so bluntly by Augustine as "the gods of the pagans are demons," and it moved toward a more inclusive theology of "non-Christian religions."

This inclusivist theology, however, continues to affirm that the truth of non-Christian religions is the truth of Christ, whether or not it is recognized as such by Hindus, Jews, Buddhists and so on. This is at best a condescending theology that refuses to allow divine truth to be perceived except through Christian symbols.

It is time for Christians to take another step into a pluralist theology that affirms that non-Christian religions reveal divine truth in their own terms and through their own symbols. God has reached us Christians through Christ. I cannot claim God has reached people of other faiths through Christ without undermining God's capacity for infinite variety.

The truth of God is many-sided. Christians should err on the side of humility and walk with, not over, our brothers and sisters of other faiths. (Rev.) JOHN S. NIEMAN, Rector, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Sparta, N.J., Oct. 19, 1994

Earth Day's Answer

To the Editor:

Re "Why So Many Religions?" (Op-Ed, Oct. 17): The next question should be, "How can people with differing creeds best affirm and demonstrate values they share?" The answer would provide a great future for our planet. We have an indication of the answer each year on Earth Day, when people of every major religion join in silent prayer, meditation or reflection as we ring the Peace Bell. JOHN MCCONNELL, Ridgewood, Queens, Oct. 17, 1994

The writer is founder of Earth Day.

'The Sublime Spectacle'

To the Editor:

To T.S. Eliot, April was the cruellest month, but when it comes to the anniversary of natural disasters, I would choose October.

New York Should Set Pace for Public TV

To the Editor:

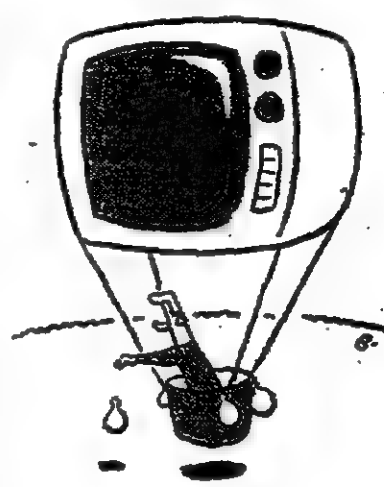
New York, not Boston, is the nation's cultural capital. You'd never know it from watching the Public Broadcasting Service. William F. Baker, president of WNET-Channel 13, New York's public television affiliate, wants to put the station's financial house in order (arts pages, Oct. 18). But what is being saved?

New York's PBS station should be a beacon, a national center of production and an originator of programming for PBS. It is, alas, the opposite. And downsizing will make the situation worse.

"Money follows art," Joseph Papp used to say. And it did: the New York Public Theater Impresario was not afraid to run deficits. He insisted to corporations and New York City that his Shakespeare Festival was as necessary to the city's life as public libraries and the Fire Department.

He built his castles in the air. The money came. Landmark productions made his theater, at its height, the most important in the country (and for a while the richest).

It is a scandal to see WNET, sur-



Phil Marlowe

rounded by rich cultural resources, withering away to nothing more than another local PBS affiliate. Boldness and vision could make it what it should be: the most important PBS affiliate in the country because of the original programming that it creates. CHARLES E. MCCARRY, New York, Oct. 19, 1994

Most South Africans Treat Domestic Well

To the Editor:

"Hard Life Is Getting Harder for South Africa's Domestic" (front page, Oct. 17) cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Certainly, there are many employers in South Africa who underpay and overwork their domestics, as in every country where supply of such employees exceeds demand. But to depict this as the norm and supply absurd examples offends honest journalism.

South African domestics are not slaves. No doubt, some employers did put pressure on their employees not to vote for Nelson Mandela in last April's election, but his landslide victory gives the lie to the extent and effectiveness of such pressure.

Most employers in South Africa treat their live-in domestics with consideration. Weekly half-days and alternate Sundays are accepted minimum "off-times," and so are paid annual holidays.

Many employers assist their domestics to educate their children, especially as there are a great number of one-parent families. Many domestics are regarded as members of the families for whom they have worked for years. HELEN SUZMAN, Washington, Oct. 18, 1994

The writer is a former member of the South African Parliament.

Why Should Your Noise Be My Noise?

To the Editor:

Re "Perfectly Pleasantissimo" (Topics of the Times, Oct. 16): The silent piano is a step forward toward the goal of providing peace and quiet to people, but only a small one.

In fact, there are very few pianos. At the other end of the sound-creating spectrum, television is universal. When my neighbors upstairs watch television, I listen to it whether I want to or not, at any hour, day or night. If someone in my apartment watches television in the living room, I listen to it in my kitchen or bedroom, like it or not.

The same is true of modern stereo.

Smoking Section

To the Editor:

The Oct. 18 full-page ad for Philip Morris displays the cigarette's new strategic ad campaign, "choice," being the operative buzzword. Your front page shows a photo of King Hussein of Jordan lighting up a cigarette for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel after a ceremony in which the two leaders initiated a peace agreement. The Philip Morris public relations campaign couldn't have prayed or paid for a better juxtaposition. SUSAN KRAUS, New York, Oct. 19, 1994

Air Charter Inspections Need Streamlining, Not Weakening

To the Editor:

I read with surprise your Oct. 16 front-page article on the tragic crash of a South Dakota charter aircraft on a snowy day in North Dakota last February, which took the lives of three Indian Health Service doctors and the pilot.

You promise "a tale of how political influence, friendship and bureaucratic imperatives can intertwine," and all that that implies. The problem is you suggest nefarious relationships that you do not prove and that do not exist. The reader is left with more supposition than fact.

You assert that I sought to "curtail some Federal aviation inspections after a friend's charter service was cited." That is inaccurate. Since 1992, before I knew of infractions by South Dakota operators, I sought to consolidate duplicative Federal inspections of air charter pilots and planes while keeping the stiff safety standards of each Federal agency.

The Federal Aviation Administration is mandated to inspect and certify at least twice a year all pilots and aircraft operating in the United States. But the F.A.A. is not the only

Federal agency to do so. Virtually every Government agency inspects pilots and aircraft it charters or contracts with for special missions, often for the same requirements.

I believe that each Government agency should be able to dictate the inspection standards unique to its own mission. But there is no reason duplicative inspections cannot be consolidated under one primary agency, thereby promoting Government efficiency and cutting spending without diminishing safety one iota.

The implication to be drawn from your article is that I may have interceded improperly on behalf of a constituent. The reality is that a constituent raised the issue of duplicative inspections with me. After independently researching the situation, I

concluded that action to streamline — not weaken — Federal inspection of charter operators is warranted.

The sole objective of my efforts has been to encourage government-wide consolidation of these inspections. I have never intervened with the Forest Service or any other Federal agency regarding the inspection of a charter operator. That is a matter for professional inspectors.

Nor have I ever suggested that the Forest Service contract with a particular operator. That choice is the province of the agency. If the Forest Service is concerned about the safety record of a specific operator, it should decline to use him. The issue is whether or not Federal taxpayers should pay for extra bureaucracy that does not improve flight safety.

Finally, you state that my effort "to write into law an end to Forest Service inspections was stymied" by a member of the House.

To the contrary, an agreement was reached wherein the Secretaries of Agriculture and Transportation will examine the cost efficiencies of consolidating Agriculture Department inspections under the F.A.A., without reducing aircraft, passenger or pilot safety standards or lowering preparedness, and the feasibility of applying this policy government-wide. That has always been the goal of my efforts, and I look forward to that report. TOM DASCHLE, U.S. Senator from South Dakota, Washington, Oct. 16, 1994

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Journal

FRANK RICH

The Sell Curve

What if you yell "Fire!" in a crowded theater when the sprinkler system is already on?

This may be the only real philosophical question raised by "The Bell Curve," the book by Charles Murray and the late Richard Herrnstein that has monopolized magazine covers and inflamed pundits for two weeks.

Supposedly "The Bell Curve" is controversy incarnate. By offering an alarmist interpretation of the fact that blacks as a group score 15 points lower than whites in I.Q. tests, the book's authors are, in their words, bravely tackling "a taboo issue" or, as their critics have it, recklessly fanning the flames of racial division in a nation already at the brink.

But isn't it also possible that a publisher is simply hawking a book? The incendiary "science" in "The Bell Curve" is not new; its policy prescriptions are conservative boilerplate. Had the authors compared the I.Q. scores of men and women, that might have been a cry of "Fire!" in a societal tinderbox. As

congratulatory tone as well: He boasted about raising "questions that are usually swept under the rug" as they do about breaking taboos. Mr. Murray and Mr. Herrnstein also emulate Shockley by asserting expertise in academic disciplines (like genetics) outside their own and by protesting too much against those who might accuse them of making a fetish of race.

Since the "Bell Curve" authors cannot add to the science and pseudo-science they selectively cull from their primary sources, they update Shockley's politics for the 1990's (affirmative action should be abolished along with welfare) and tack on apocalyptic predictions of the sort found in best sellers heralding the next economic crash. "The Bell Curve" imagines a polarized, totalitarian futureworld where the I.Q. elite will confine the dumb poor to a high-tech "Indian reservation." And how could this be prevented? Rather than provide answers requiring original thought, the authors fade off into a nostalgic paean to old-fashioned, self-governing neighborhoods.

Anyone looking for fresh, specific ideas about overhauling welfare — and who isn't? — will not find them in "The Bell Curve." Instead there is padding: enough equivocal disclaimers for another "Hamlet," and a mother lode of graphs designed to lend the book an air of unimpeachable authority, much as all those radar maps impart meteorological gravity to Willard Scott.

Even the authors concede their bell curves can be ignored. Lest they lose a single low-I.Q. customer, they announce in a revealingly caste-obsessed preface that their book is "only about 30 pages long" if read "at the simplest level," since there are italicized Cliff's Notes throughout. The graph-packed main text is "accessible to anyone who enjoys reading, for example, the science section of the news magazines," but the appendices that follow are suitable for only the very smartest — no doubt the Asians who perform highest on I.Q. tests.

Such clever merchandising may make "The Bell Curve" the best-selling unread book since the last novel by Umberto Eco. Then again, Mr. Murray and Mr. Herrnstein may have outsmarted themselves. A book that blames low I.Q.'s for what ails America may have tough sledding in a culture where even conservatives have been rushing to deny the 75 I.Q. of Forrest Gump. □

Where's the beef?

"The Bell Curve" stands, however, Mr. Murray and Mr. Herrnstein might be more accurately charged with rehabilitating the work of others (and sometimes their own) for financial and political profit.

One of those others is William Shockley, a memorable nut who argued a quarter-century ago in favor of sterilizing those with low I.Q.'s. Shockley receives only one guarded paragraph in the 845 pages of "The Bell Curve." Yet his old pronouncements are everywhere.

Shockley attributed the lower income and higher crime rates of blacks to the same 15-point I.Q. test differential. He concluded that "a major cause of American Negroes' intellectual and social deficit is hereditary and racially genetic" and "not remediable to a major degree by practical improvement in environment." He bemoaned welfare for encouraging the procreation of the population's "least effective elements," black and white.

The more elegantly written "Bell Curve" has the same drift. Shockley bequeathed its authors their self-

In America

BOB HERBERT

What's Missing?

Most children learn at a very early age that some occasions are more serious than others, and that one is expected to act accordingly.

Last Sunday, in a solemn waterfront ceremony at the tip of lower Manhattan, across from Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty, ground was broken for the city's Holocaust memorial. Hundreds of Holocaust survivors and their relatives attended the event. Many wept. Some carried the yellow stars that the Nazis had forced them to wear on their clothing. All prayed for those who did not survive.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato arrived a few minutes before the program got under way. He did not bring a great deal of dignity with him. Incensed over the seating arrangement (his spot was not prominent enough), Mr. D'Amato exploded in a thuggish display of threats and curses that showed he knows as little about deportment as he does about ethics.

Onlookers were astonished as they watched Mr. D'Amato confront Martin Algaze, an aide to Deputy Mayor Fran Reiter. "I thought he was going to hit me," said Mr. Algaze. "He said, 'I'm a U.S. Senator! Who moved my seat?' And then he started cursing." The epithets, according to witnesses, were vile. The witnesses said Mr. D'Amato appeared to be under the erroneous impression that his seat had been moved by aides to Mayor Rudolph Giuliani. Mr. D'Amato is angry with Mr. Giuliani because the Mayor has not endorsed Mr. D'Amato's candidate for governor, State Senator George Pataki.

Oblivious to the solemnity of the occasion, Mr. D'Amato threatened to show Mr. Giuliani the difference in power "between a United States Senator and a first-term Mayor." That was on Sunday. On Wednesday Mr. D'Amato struck again. After attending a fund-raiser for Mr. Pataki at the New York Hilton Hotel, Mr. D'Amato led a boisterous group of friends to the "21" Club for some serious fun. Elizabeth P. McCaughey, a candidate for lieutenant governor and Mr. Pataki's running-mate, was with another party at the club. On her way out, Ms. McCaughey said good night to Mr. D'Amato's group.

"Betsy, come over here," said Mr. D'Amato. He then said: "I've got the way to get Giuliani on our side. You'll make him an offer he can't refuse." Marcia Kramer, a WGBS-TV reporter, learned of the remark. At first, Mr. D'Amato denied that he had said it. Zenia Mucha, a longtime D'Amato aide who is now deputy director

of the Pataki campaign and who was at "21" with Mr. D'Amato, also denied that he had said it.

Mr. D'Amato told The New York Post: "It is made up. I stake my personal and political reputation on it."

That, of course, was not much of a wager. Ms. Kramer called Ms. McCaughey, who confirmed that Mr. D'Amato had made the sexually suggestive remark.

"How did you feel about that?" Ms. Kramer asked.

"I thought it was inappropriate," said Ms. McCaughey.

Ms. Mucha is a highly visible example of the extraordinary closeness of Mr. D'Amato and Mr. Pataki. One day after telling Ms. Kramer, on behalf of Senator D'Amato, that the offensive remark had never been made, Ms. Mucha was telling the rest of the press, on behalf of Mr. Pataki, the following:

"Even if said in jest, Senator D'Amato should apologize to whomever was offended."

A U.S. Senator's sense of decency.

Ms. Mucha has a tough job. For which side of the D'Amato-Pataki coin does she speak? And when is she supposed to tell the truth?

Ms. Mucha's problems are primarily her own. Senator D'Amato, on the other hand, is a problem for all New Yorkers. He is a major embarrassment. He seems to have come through childhood without ever having learned the fundamental lessons of respectful behavior. And he seems positively giddy at the thought of the enormous power that will be his if he gains control of the Statehouse in Albany (through Mr. Pataki) while ascending to the chairmanship of the Senate Banking Committee in Washington. The chairmanship will belong to Mr. D'Amato if the Republican Party wins control of the Senate in November.

Mr. D'Amato apologized on Friday for the insult to Ms. McCaughey. He has not apologized for his behavior at the Holocaust memorial site. It really doesn't matter. Apologies don't erase character defects. There's a hole at the core of Alfonse D'Amato, right at the spot where his decency ought to be. □

By Garrison Keillor

The voters are angry. There was a front-page story in The Times last week about this ("For Voters, Hope Gives Way to Anger, Fear and Cynicism") in which an anesthesiologist in Savannah and a retired firefighter in Richmond each announced that he is thinking of moving to Costa Rica because of how bad things are in the U.S. these days.

The anesthesiologist said that, in 10 years, it won't be economically feasible to live in this country. The retired firefighter said the tax laws are more favorable in Costa Rica, you can raise your children as you see fit, and you can defend yourself and your property. The retired firefighter, the story said, is 53 years old, and one might point out that some of the taxes that make him angry pay the pensions of public employees who get to retire earlier than most of us, but never mind that.

As for the anesthesiologist, I had always thought it was a line of work that paid tolerably well, well enough to pay your bills, but perhaps I was wrong.

Garrison Keillor, author, most recently, of "The Book of Guys," is an occasional contributor to this page.

A Nation of Soreheads

I do think that if these angry voters believe that America is on the rocks and that Costa Rica offers them the good life, then God bless them and grant them generous tax advantages, and if the anesthesiologist wants to learn how to say, "Count backward from 100" in Spanish, then God speed.

But shouldn't someone warn the Costa Ricans that these men are coming? Does Costa Rica really need a lot of Republican boat people with all their high expectations of what society owes them?

The article is very illuminating. It says that the angry, cynical voters are themselves doing O.K. financially and don't seem to be upset about specific issues. The voters' anger, say opinion polls, is due to uncertainty about the future and a feeling that they aren't getting ahead.

How can one say this diplomatically? In the adult segment of your life, Angry Voter, in the part of your life that comes after your parents kiss you goodbye and kick you out, the future is always uncertain. Even in the past, the future was uncertain, and it always will be. And if you don't get ahead, you aren't entitled to blame the President, the Congress, or your poor old mom and dad. This is true even in Costa Rica. I thought everybody knew this.

Another voter in the article, a businesswoman in Oakland, said, "There's a sense that the system is broken."

Perhaps there is such a sense, but if you want to see what a broken system looks like, check out Haiti or Iraq.

Back in the Vietnam era, people talked a blue streak about the system being broken — but was it? Water came out of the tap, your toilet flushed, the buses ran, the schools taught your kids, you paid your taxes, the mailman came — what else is the system supposed to

Next, a Congress of pinheads.

do for you? It can't come to your home and blow your nose. You have to do that yourself, my dear.

This is the age of the dumbing of America, and, frankly, the cynicism of people who are rowing with one oar is not of great interest.

Everyone I know who ever took a trip to Washington and got a firsthand look at government came away impressed with the workings of it and not inclined to seek exile in Costa Rica. But are there three newspapers in America that cover Congress with anything like the thoroughness and flair that they bring to their coverage of the N.F.L.?

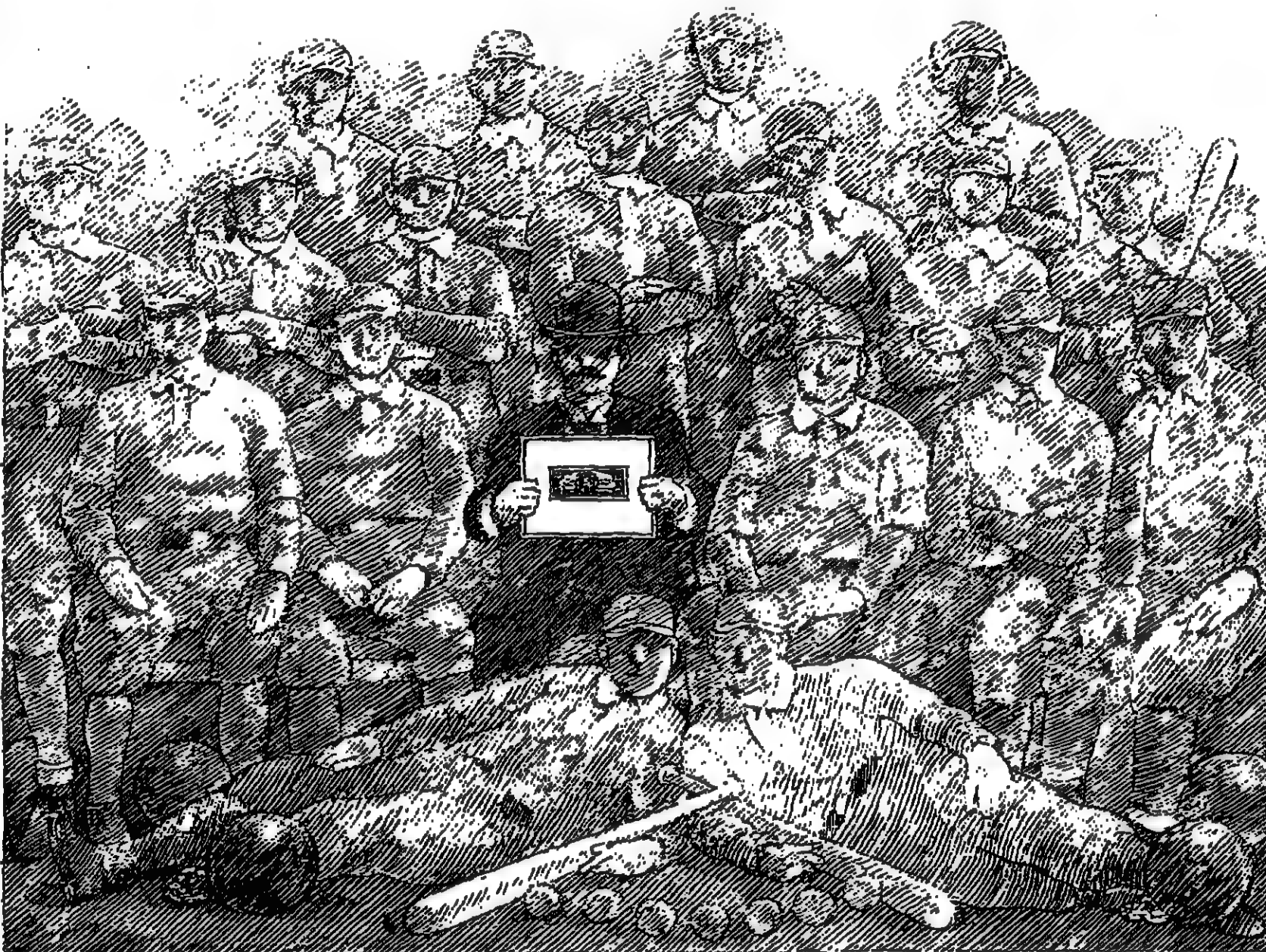
Newspapers are keenly aware of a

younger generation of non-readers that does not care whether it sees a newspaper in the morning or not, and newspapers are trying to appeal to this generation by writing down to it. In the mind of a not very bright 14-year-old, the entire adult world consists of dolts and jerks and meanies, and that is how reporters tend to write about government these days. Look at the carpet-chewing editorials and the gothic conspiracy tales that have come down on the President in the past year. Can you blame the American voter for believing some of what he or she reads?

We are becoming a nation of soreheads, and so this fall we probably will go to the polls and shoot ourselves in the foot. Good for us, I say. I say the Angry Cynical Voters should elect a Congress of pinheads, nincompoops and radio talk show hosts, and then in 1996 they should elect Newt Gingrich to be our angry, cynical President.

He and the Congress can cut taxes in half, triple defense spending, build a naval base in the Okefenokee Swamp, require all public schools to teach the doctrine of original sin and follow nincompoopery wherever it leads them.

Elect the worst Congress you can find, and the system still will not break, and we won't go to Costa Rica. America will still be a great country, despite angry cynical voters. That is the great thing about America. It's bigger than we think. □



Chris B. Schackman

The Year the World Series Was Canceled

By J. Anthony Lukas

For New York fanatics — the contraction "fans" wasn't used in 1904 — it had been a dandy summer of baseball. The Giants, managed by the combative John McGraw, swaggered toward the National League pennant behind the stalwart pitching of Christy Mathewson and Joe (Iron Man) McGinnity.

The city's other team, the Highlanders, their 41-game winner Jack Chesbro baffling batters with his new "spit ball," moved into the season's final week in a virtual tie with the Boston Pilgrims for the American League title.

Best of all, the fanatics had good reason to anticipate a post-season series pitting the Giants against the Highlanders for bragging rights to the city — and the world (although nobody called it the World Series yet).

But two funny things happened on the way to that splendid confrontation. First, on the season's final day, Chesbro uncorked a wild pitch to let the winning run score, making the Pilgrims — not the Highlanders — American League champions. Second, John T. Brush, the Giants' president, flatly refused to play any American League club in October. There would be no post-season series in 1904, a calamity that would not recur for another 90 years. (The 1994 World Series had been scheduled to begin yesterday.)

Though the corporate and personal motives that wiped out the 1904 series were particular to that time and place, the myopia has remained part of our national pastime down to this very day.

This melancholy saga began in the guttering years of the old century, when Byron Bancroft (Ban) Johnson, a former Cincinnati sports editor, mounted an unprecedented chal-

lenge to National League primacy.

Taking over an ineffectual minor league called the Western League in 1893, he changed its name to the American League, eventually proclaimed it the nation's second major league and aggressively pursued personnel from the "senior circuit." By 1901, no fewer than 11 players had been lured from the National League by higher salaries and other inducements.

Sorely wounded by this insolvency, the National League sought a truce, embodied in the National Agreement of 1903, providing for two major leagues, which would respect each other's contracts — if they did not exactly respect each other.

Greed and pride were to blame. Sound familiar?

To most National League owners, a post-season series was anathema; it could only benefit the upstarts by dramatizing their equality, and perhaps — should the unthinkable occur — their superiority.

But the 1903 National League pennant went to the Pittsburgh Pirates, whose owner, Barney Dreyfuss, greatly appreciated the American League's forbearance in not putting a team in his city. Thus when post-season play was broached, Dreyfuss cheerfully agreed to meet the Pilgrims in a best-of-nine series.

The event proved to be great theater. It was enlivened by a Boston cheering section called the Royal Rooters, founded by a Boston barkeeper named Michael (Nuf Ced) McGreevey, who called his tavern The Third Base, because "it's the last place you stop before going home."

Before the series' opener, the Rooters, 300 strong, marched to Boston's Huntington Avenue Grounds in a pha-

lanx of black suits, high white collars, jaunty derbies and blue rosettes, headed by the stumpy McGreevey twirling his extravagant mustache.

When the Pirates, led by their great shortstop Honus Wagner, took a commanding lead of three games to one, the Royal Rooters sought some means of energizing their idols. They found it in a popular ditty called "Tessie," which they belted at every critical moment — although they adapted the refrain, "Tessie, you made me feel so badly," to go, "Honus, why do you hit so badly?"

After the Pilgrims stormed back to win the series behind their dominating pitcher Cy — for "Cyclone" — Young, reporters attributed the comeback to the effect of McGreevey's army incessantly bawling "Tessie." Every time the Rooters sang a chorus, the Pilgrims seemed to score. It was the stuff of which baseball legends are made. How, one wonders, could any owner turn his back on such spectacle?

Nonetheless, as the 1904 season got under way, the Giants' president Brush and manager McGraw were not inclined to play the American League.

McGraw's reluctance grew in part from a personal feud with Ban Johnson from McGraw's time as a player-manager with the Baltimore Orioles in the American League. As that league's major domo, Johnson rejected the rowdiness long associated with National League play, claiming that his league relied on "ability and brains and clean honorable play, not the swinging of clenched fists, coarse oaths, riots or assaults upon umpires."

A charter member of the "clenched fist" school, McGraw drew so many suspensions from Johnson that, years later, he still nursed a grievance. The manager said he wasn't going to play a team that represented that "arrogant, overstuffed windbag."

Some suggested that McGraw was motivated less by anger than by fear of losing to the Pilgrims. "Muggsy is afraid to play," said Clark Griffith, the Highlanders' manager. "His

men have won the pennant, not because they can play ball, but because the other fellows can't."

But the final decision not to play belonged with the austere John Brush, and he wasn't swayed much by anger or fear. To him it was a matter of dollars and cents. Granted there was money to be earned in a series pitting these two baseball-besotted cities against each other. The Giants had cleared \$100,000 beyond expenses during the regular season; the Pilgrims a tidy \$60,000. One can only imagine the crowd that would have turned out to watch Christy Mathewson face Cy Young.

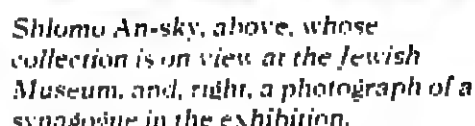
But Brush didn't give a fig about the Pilgrims. It was the Highlanders he was worried about (and perhaps with good reason, for they were soon to blossom into the juggernaut Yankees). By installing these newcomers in New York, the American League was directly challenging Brush's monopoly in the nation's largest city. He wasn't about to legitimize a ball club that wanted to take money out of his pocket.

The night the Pilgrims won the pennant, they sent a note to McGraw, challenging the Giants "to play for the championship of the world... if you refuse to play we get the title by default." The players petitioned the owner to let them play. The Giants' fans craved such a series. The press beat the war drums. But Brush haughtily replied: "Regret, we can't meet you in any such series." Later, he would say the Giants didn't "desire any greater glory than to win the pennant in the National League." Nothing required his great champions to play the victors in some "minor league."

The former commissioner Bowie Kuhn warned recently against assuming that baseball owners were "uniformly evil and stupid." Evil, no. But when one considers how owners, 90 years apart, resolutely held out against fanatics with bundles of dollars in their fists, clamoring for baseball in October, even a charitable man might conclude: stupid. □

By CHAIM POTOK

Chaim Potok, a novelist, is completing a nonfiction book about a dissident family in the former Soviet Union.



New York, Susan L. Braunstein, associate curator at the Jewish Museum and the current exhibition's coordinator, along with others in the Jewish Museum, decided to use



Now a map and text panels guide visitors through the framework established by the museum for this exhibition. The map is of the cities and townlets in the Pale of Settlement — the region from Minsk to Warsaw, and from Vilna to the Black Sea, in which Russian Jews were forced to live from the

Alerted to the particular framing vision afforded by the text panels — "Cultural interchange can be seen in many aspects of Jewish art and artifacts," reads one; "Christians often consulted Jewish practitioners [of amulet writing]," reads another — I began to view with great interest the very ordinary objects displayed on the walls and in the glass cases. Though the exhibition was as yet incompletely mounted, it was

The various shapes of braided breads are another case of cultural interaction. Ladder-shaped bread eaten by Christians on the Day of Ascension was adopted by Jews for the day before Yom Kippur. Similarly, bird-shaped breads with Christian significance were also used by Jews. Both breads were actually called *challah*. When one considers that the braided bread lies at the very center of a Jewish religious meal, one cannot help being taken by this illustration of the mix and mingle of what have usually been regarded as violently antagonistic cultures.

Barbara Stanwyck Redux

By PAULA S. BERNSTEIN

Unlike most actors who struggle for years to get good roles, Ms. Fiorentino fell into acting and was noticed immediately. As a student in the late 70's at Rosemont College, outside Philadelphia, she studied political science and planned to attend law school until her political philosophy teacher, after seeing her in a school play, dissuaded her. She re-



Linda Fiorentino in a scene from John Dahl's new film "The Last Seduction"—She plays a femme fatale in a B-movie noir.

After "The Moderns" received good reviews, however, in 1988, she turned down roles to play the Andy Warhol star Edie Sedgwick in a production that was eventually canceled. She spent the next five years working on smaller projects and has since become a mainstay in independent and cable-television movies.

"They have this driving passion to stay on top. I don't know where they get the energy. I'd rather be a little more subdued and aloof in my life."

Chinese poet
East Lansing sch.
Beauty parlor
procedures
Showy wrap
Result of too much
filing by the
manicurist?
Where the bees are
A Dionne
Some smiths
Leeds's river
Low-lying areas
Expanse
Brit. lexicon
Classicist's subj.
Direction to the
special effects guy?
Deposit
"Good Luck, Miss
Wyckoff" writer
Appear
Wonderland cake
message

DOWN

- 1 Liverwort kin
- 2 Arabian land
- 3 Joint
- 4 Beef on the hoof
- 5 Garment under a chasuble
- 6 Lambaste
- 7 Convicted crime boss John
- 8 Pale
- 9 Mil. post
- 10 Latin possessive
- 11 "The Crucible" happenings
- 12 "Maybe"
- 13 Bright group
- 14 River of Somersetshire
- 15 Bee participant
- 16 The south of France
- 17 Perry's creator
- 18 Smeagol

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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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Asian rept

Court: Young mother-to-be needs to start her own family

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Civil Appeals, before the president, Justice Meir Shamgar, and Justices Eliezer Goldberg and Ya'acov Kedmi, in the matter of Elihu Angel, Rotem Volvotker and others, appellants, versus the attorney-general, respondent (C.A. 4736/94).

ELIAHU ANGEL, 25, studied for 12 years in a youth village. He completed his military service in the Golan Brigade, and qualified at the Wingate Institute as a sports instructor. Rotem Volvotker, nearly 15, is in her seventh month of pregnancy. She met Angel at a boarding school in which he was a teacher and sports organizer. She left the school before her friendship with him developed, but he was dismissed after her pregnancy became known.

Her parents are in difficult circumstances. Her mother suffers from 100 percent permanent disability, and her father has been unemployed for five years.

The couple now live together in a rented apartment. He works, their home is furnished and tidy, and he earns sufficiently to provide for them both. Her parents

live in the same building.

The couple and her parents applied to the Nazareth District Court, under section 5(a) of the Marriage Age Law of 1950, for permission to marry. The application was refused, and an appeal was lodged with the Supreme Court.

JUSTICE SHAMGAR, in delivering the first judgment of the court, referred first to the above section, which states: "Where a woman under marriage age (17 years completed) has borne a child to a man or is pregnant by him, the District Court in whose area of jurisdiction the place of residence of the woman is situated may, on application of the woman or of one of her parents or guardians or of the man, permit her marriage to that man."

In refusing the application, the president continued, the District Court had relied on a welfare officer's report. It said there was a bad relationship between Rotem and her parents, who were not authority figures for her. She had the potential to succeed in her studies, but she failed in the absence of support and encouragement in her home. For that reason

she had only completed her primary education, and had left the boarding school.

According to the report, both parties lacked sensitivity towards others, having grown up in poor and inadequate families. Faced with the difficulties of marriage and rearing a child, there would be a crisis when Rotem wanted independence.

She herself sought warmth and love, which she would find difficult to give to others. She was not mature, but shy and dependent, and she lacked initiative. It would be hard for her to function as a wife and mother, and Angel would eventually lose patience with her.

The state had opposed the application in both courts. Justice Shamgar continued. In reply to the court, it had suggested that the proper solution in the present circumstances was for the couple to continue to live together unmarried; time would show whether they were sufficiently mature to marry.

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

He assumed that in giving this reply the state had not overlooked that the couple living together unmarried, which would involve intimate relations, would lead to an offense under the Penal Law of 1977.

It was unnecessary to add that an abortion was not feasible in the seventh month of pregnancy.

THE ABOVE Law laid down the minimum age for marriage as 17, the president continued. An earlier marriage was regarded as premature, involving a risk for the girl and for the marriage itself. A formally established family unit demanded personal maturity. An enlightened society demanded the attainment of emotional and physical stability before permitting marriage.

On the other hand, the Law recognized that relationships were sometimes formed before that age. It therefore empowered the court to permit an earlier marriage in exceptional circumstances, thus striking a balance between fixing

17 as the minimum age, and the welfare of the girl concerned.

It was noteworthy, he said, that a similar age limitation did not apply to youths, presumably because the girl would bear the burden of motherhood. The legislature wisely provided for exceptions to the minimum of 17, realizing that human problems could not always be solved by general rules.

It was wrong to assume that a permit would be granted in every case in which the girl was pregnant. Each case was to be judged on its merits, finding a balance between all the interests involved after weighing all the personal and human elements. Preserving human dignity was not a mere slogan. The legislature had provided an opportunity in the above Law of upholding that principle in practice in proper cases.

THERE WERE various possibilities. Although adoption had not been mentioned, it had certainly been implied. It was sometimes

successful, but it also sometimes caused grave suffering to the mother who lost her child.

The present situation could be allowed to continue as it was, but that would lead, sooner or later, to Angel's arrest.

The best course was to allow it to continue, but on the basis of a formally recognized family unit including the child to be born. The couple were living normally, far from criminal influences. Angel was strong enough to be supportive of Volvotker. She would be better off than if she returned to her parents' home, or remained a reputed wife with a child without any recognized status.

A balanced, reasonable, progressive society was not bound by rigid rules. It could afford to recognize exceptions, and weigh a person's wishes and his honor and dignity. It could respect a mother's wish not to have her child taken from her, and a father's wish to bind his life permanently to the girl of his choice.

The creation of a family unit was the best solution in the present circumstances.

Justice Shamgar proposed, therefore, that the appeal be allowed.

JUSTICE GOLDBERG concurred. The above Law, he said, created a balance between a girl's wish to marry, and the public interest in preventing premature marriages. This created no infringement of human dignity.

Pregnancy was not always ground for permitting a marriage to be continued. It was, however, an important factor to be weighed.

In his view, this factor was not introduced to honor the wishes of the girl, but to protect the interests of the unborn child.

It was aimed at its being born a married parents in a complete family unit, and not out of wedlock.

In the circumstances of the present case, the best course was to grant the permit requested.

JUSTICE KEDMI also agreed with the president.

For the above reasons the appeal was allowed, and the permit requested was granted.

Meir Ben-Hayim appeared for the appellants, and Orit Koren, senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the state.

The reasons for judgment were handed down on October 16, 1994.

Controversy rekindled - intelligence and race

BARBARA VOREJDA

WASHINGTON

A painful and emotional debate over intelligence and race has been revived with the publication of a new book arguing that black Americans score lower than whites on IQ tests at least in part because of genetic differences.

The argument occupies only a small fraction of *The Bell Curve*, an 845-page treatise by Richard Herrnstein, a Harvard University psychologist, and Charles Murray, a conservative social scientist whose ideas and policy proposals have made him one of the American right's most influential thinkers. But it has become the focal point of much anger and anguish in the week since the book's release.

The *Boston Globe* editorialized against the book's thesis before publication. The *New Republic* devoted an entire issue to the subject, most of it challenging Herrnstein and Murray; *Newsweek* put the subject on its cover. And among social policy theorists and academics the response has been immediate and largely critical.

"As a psychologist, I find it an offensive book," Yale University Professor Robert Sternberg said. "It's going to lead people to false conclusions. [The authors] do things in order to be inflammatory."

"It puts black people and their allies in a defensive position and gives ammunition to people who would attack them," said Alvin Poussaint, professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School.

James Q. Wilson, a professor of public policy at UCLA, predicted that many academics will be afraid to come forward in support of the book because of the earlier controversies on the subject of race. Wilson, co-author of *Crime and Human Nature* in 1985 with Herrnstein, called *The Bell Curve* "an extremely careful scholarly, thoughtful work."

But other academics have criticized the book's reliance on IQ as the central measure of intelligence. Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, known for his theories on multiple intelligences, said the Herrnstein-Murray work relies on dubious, century-old science, ignoring research on the importance of culture, self-esteem and human development in forming a person's intelligence.

On many fronts, he said, "they come dangerously close to making irresponsible statements."

Murray has many supporters and friends among the Republican right, and one of them, former education secretary William Bennett, said he found the book "in-



Which of these Americans will prosper, and which will fail? An explosive new book insists it is a question of race. (UPI)

tellectual" and "powerfully written." But the section on race and intelligence, he confessed, made him nervous.

"I hope people will hear Charles out," Bennett said. At the same time, he said he thought the controversy might "explode." "You're going to be a marked man," he said of Murray. "I hope you've got your data right."

Herrnstein died last month of lung cancer.

The Bell Curve resurrects a volatile issue that has clung to American history - from 18th century efforts to prove that blacks were mentally inferior as a rationale for slavery, to claims earlier this century that European immigrants were of low intelligence, to the controversies of the late 1960s and '70s over the work of psychologist Arthur Jensen and others linking race and intelligence.

But this round of the debate is beginning after important developments, including the emergence of a sizable black middle class, the increasing movement of minorities into higher education and the accumulation of new research data on cognitive ability and the programs designed to raise it.

Against that backdrop, *The Bell Curve* offers the thesis that intelligence is largely inherited and that it plays a critical role in determining which Americans will prosper and which will end up unemployed, on welfare and in jail.

The book contends that the nation is moving into a caste-like hierarchy, with a "cognitive elite" thriving in an economy that prizes intellectual prowess, while an underclass of low intelligence wallows in a culture of crime, poverty, school failure and dysfunctional families.

The Bell Curve is infused with a sense of drama about the forbidden nature of the topic. On the book jacket, the authors say they will be writing about issues "so sensitive that hardly anyone writes or talks about them in public."

This is not the first time the two authors have produced controversy. Herrnstein first made the case for the heritability of intelligence in a 1971 *Atlantic Monthly* article that sparked student protests. Murray's 1984 book, *Losing Ground*, drew extensive criticism for its suggestion that federal welfare policies were creating a class of dependent Americans.

The thesis is based on several controversial assumptions: that intelligence can be equated with IQ; that it can be accurately measured by a test that is not biased against ethnic and racial minorities; and that a significant component of intelligence is inherited.

Psychologists do not dispute the finding that, as a group, black Americans score about 15 points below whites on intelligence tests. But they do not agree about the accuracy and fairness of the tests,

or about whether and how much of the difference between racial groups should be assigned to inherited characteristics or to environmental differences.

Herrnstein and Murray say they believe both genes and environment contribute to the racial difference.

But they go on to suggest that genetic factors are more important, that intelligence is largely inherited and that America is undergoing what they call "dysgenesis," that the poor and less gifted are producing more children than the wealthy and more intelligent, thus, gradually lowering the intelligence of the population as a whole.

Critics contend that Herrnstein and Murray are selective in making their case, relying on research that they construe as supporting their thesis and dismissing other findings or conclusions that do not.

For example, the authors brush off research showing that blacks and the poor in general receive less prenatal medical care and have a larger proportion of low birth-weight babies who begin life with intellectual and physical disadvantages that may look genetic but in fact are environmental.

Herrnstein and Murray cite two studies showing that Japanese, Chinese and "perhaps Koreans" are more intelligent than whites. The authors argue against pouring money into programs aimed at

raising cognitive levels, and for shifting the focus of schools back toward helping gifted children.

They also call for a shift in immigration policy, saying today's immigrants on average are less intelligent than previous waves, in part because of regulations granting visas more on the basis of family ties rather than skills.

The reaction to these arguments and the book as a whole has been an odd combination of praise for its scholarly contributions on intelligence and bitter criticism that it has misinterpreted the data on race and IQ.

"The problem is not so much in the statistics but in misinterpretation... they twist the statistics," Sternberg said.

Murray said, after reading what he considers unfair press coverage, that he is bracing for months of bitter controversy.

"This book is going to attract a sustained attack that I think is going to cover the waterfront," he said.

(The Washington Post)

Race and IQ: Stale notions

COMMENT

E.J. DIONNE JR.

If you had any doubts that Americans are deeply pessimistic about the possibilities of social reform, the revival of interest in genetic explanations for human inequality ought to resolve them.

This is a recurring pattern in American history. Whenever the social reformers are seen as failing, along come allegedly new theories about how the quest for greater fairness or justice or equality is really hopeless because people and groups are, from birth, so different.

The social reformer is dismissed as a naive meddler in some grand "natural" process that sorts people out all by itself.

That is the real significance of the appearance of and interest in *The Bell Curve*, by Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray. The implicit argument of the book is that if genes are so important to intelligence and intelligence is so important to success, then many of the efforts made over the past several decades to improve people's life chances were mostly a waste of time.

Herrnstein and Murray never quite say that. Their book is full of careful hedges aimed at saving them from being charged with crude racism or determinism. On the one hand, they cite data showing persistently large differences between the IQ scores of blacks and whites (and smaller ones between whites and Asians).

But they then assert that it is, of course, wrong to attribute to any given individual the characteristics the data associate with their race. They produce this 845-page book on race, class, genes and IQ, and then assert that "the fascination with race, IQ and genes is misguided" - as if their book will not increase the level of fascination with race, IQ and genes.

Herrnstein and Murray assert they are taking on "a taboo issue." They argue that the question is "filled with potential for hurt and anger" but that it's "essential that people begin to talk about this in the open."

But who will be hurt and who will be angry? Surely it does not require great courage to make arguments that will reassure the well educated and well-off that they hold their high positions because they are, on the whole, smarter than everybody else. If you deserve to be at the top, you needn't

trouble yourself over whether people are at the bottom through bad luck or injustice.

They are in a long tradition: Every time arguments about genes or intelligence have arisen in American politics, they did so to blunt the drive for social reform. The argument is not new: one need only revisit historian Richard Hofstadter's fine book, *Social Darwinism in American Thought*.

The Herrnstein-Murray argument is a flashy repackaging of a repeatedly discredited fashion in American life. Whenever we are exhausted with reform, we shrug our shoulders and say, "there's nothing we can do for that poor guy down the street." Thus was pseudo-science about racial differences used to justify the end of Reconstruction and the reimposition of a segregated caste system on the American South.

That's why the focus on nature or nurture really does matter. Of course all of us are inescapably a product of both genes and environment.

But the issue of which factors to emphasize in explaining what is happening to a society is not a "scientific" question because the "science" of the matter is utterly crude, to the extent that it exists at all.

Herrnstein and Murray themselves say that estimates of whether IQ is inheritable range from 40 to 80 percent. This is science?

Even if a figure as high as 40 percent or 60 percent were accurate, that leaves a huge amount of room for environmental factors that can be affected by the conscious choices of individuals and their government. And all of this begs the question of how important intelligence should be in ordering the rewards a society offers, as against other virtues such as hard work, risk-taking, loyalty or concern for others.

The Herrnstein-Murray book is not a "scientific" book at all but a political argument offered by skilled polemicists aimed at defeating egalitarians. It is gaining attention because it's a lot easier to blame somebody else's genes or brain cells than to improve society.

There needs to be a change in a political climate so pessimistic that offerings such as these come to be taken as "science."

(The Washington Post)

Asian republics unite to save the Aral Sea

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

THE Aral Sea, one of the world's largest inland bodies of water, is drying up. Where ships once sailed, today the hardy "ship of the desert," the Bactrian camel, plods over the sandy regions.

Since 1960 the Aral Sea, between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, has lost some 60 percent of its volume of water and continues to be diminished by about 27 cubic kilometers a year as water from the two rivers that supply it, the Syrdarya and the Amudarya, are diverted to irrigate cotton fields in the southern republics of the former Soviet Union. According to expert estimates, in 20 years the Aral could disappear. Already, ports that once lined the sea are as much as 80 kilometers inland.

Not only does this diminution of

inland waters change the entire region but, as bodies of water dry up, the surrounding aquifers go as well, and much of the water that is pumped out runs off into the oceans.

The draining of the Aral raises the world's sea level an estimated 0.3-millimeters a year; that is 10 times the amount contributed by pumping from the Ogallala aquifer, in the high plains of the US, which loses an estimated 10 cubic kilometers of water annually.

The drying up of a third of the sea has left vast, salty plains, where the wind picks up dust laden with salt and pesticide residues

and carries it as far as Pakistan. What is left of the sea and the rivers that feed it has become conduits and reservoirs for massive pesticide runoffs that contaminate the drinking water of the entire region.

In addition, so much water has been poured onto the irrigated fields in the region that they have become waterlogged. The soil is salinated and sodified to such an extent that they are becoming infertile.

New irrigation techniques are a must. Israeli engineers, using knowledge gained in the Jezreel Valley, have found that they could

raise productivity on a farm in Uzbekistan by 30 percent while reducing water use by two-thirds.

Now, in an all-out effort to stop the disappearance of the Aral Sea and perhaps to restore a part of it, the surrounding republics - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan - have agreed to reduce agricultural water consumption in general and to install desalinating plants for drinking water.

This regional agreement is not the first since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Similar agreements have been reached by Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Bulgaria and Turkey to halt the chronic pollution of the Black Sea; and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have joined the Scandinavian countries to protect the Baltic Sea.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1994

Bezek may not be covered for damaged station - insurance source

RAINE MARCUS

EZEK may not get insurance money following the torching of its switching center in Petah Tikva last week, because the company was not insured for fires caused by terrorism, an insurance source said yesterday.

The fire caused some \$8 million damage and disconnected 15,000 telephones in the city.

Bezek recently declined an offer of coverage for damage caused by terrorism, the source said.

The definition of acts of terrorism is "the use of violence for political reasons or aims," according to foreign insurance companies.

Bezek is insured for "malicious

damage," excluding acts of terrorism, Sharon police, investigating the arson, said the torching was carried out by a right-wing extremist organization, but have still not arrested suspects.

But they have not ruled out the possibility that the fire was caused by "a couple of youths, for kicks."

"We don't know anything for sure yet," an officer involved in the investigation said. "It may even turn out to be put off track by making the incident appear political."

A special squad is gathering in-

telligence information, but has reached no concrete conclusions.

Graffiti scrawled in ungrammatical, misspelled Hebrew on the wall near the exchange called Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin a "dog, who equals Hitler," and was signed "Kahane people and Judea and Samaria."

Both Kahane and Yitzhak were spelled wrongly.

According to the source, the government may not pay Bezek damages either.

"Bezek falls between the cracks here," he said. "The Israeli gov-

ernment's definition of terror is a "outside element or enemy of the state." Brokers and underwriters are waiting for the results of the police investigation.

If the investigation does not uncover the motive for the arson, the burden of proof is on the company's insurance broker.

Judy Siegel adds:

A Bezek spokesman denied reports that the company would not receive damages. "We are insured by a leading Israeli insurance company, which is taking care of our claim," said the spokesman.

He refused to elaborate or provide any additional information.

State to court: No reason to postpone Shekem sale

EVELYN GORDON

THERE is no reason to postpone the sale of controlling interest in Shekem until the workers are satisfied their rights are protected, because the state has the right to sell its shares whenever it pleases, the state told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

It was responding to a petition by the Shekem unions, which asked that the sale be postponed until they have negotiated higher severance pay and other benefits.

The government wants to sell its remaining 35% of the company to a strategic investor by the end of the year.

Last week, however, the court issued an interim injunction against the sale.

The workers claim that Finance Minister Avraham Shohat promised them the sale would be delayed until their concerns were resolved.

They also charged that the date of the sale had been moved up without notice.

In its response, however, the state said both claims were baseless.

The state had always planned to make October 17 the deadline for bids, so the winner would have plenty of time to arrange the necessary permits before the end of the year, wrote government attorney Osnat Mandel in her response.

As for Shohat, he explicitly told the workers that since their conditions of employment, including severance pay, were part of their collective agreement, any changes had to be negotiated with the company's management, not with the state.

The state had done everything it could, Mandel wrote, by stipulating in the sale contract that the buyer must do everything in his power to preserve the workers' rights.

"The state is acting in this matter like any other stockholder, and

the workers have no quarrel with the owner," she wrote. "The petitioners have not indicated any legal pretext by which a worker has the right to prevent a company's stockholders from selling [shares] to another."

Mandel also argued that the petition was in bad faith.

Only two weeks before filing it, the workers had signed a new collective agreement, which stated: "This agreement constitutes the full extent of all the workers' salary claims during the period of the agreement." If they had other claims, she said, they should not have signed this agreement.

Finally, Mandel disputed the workers' argument that postponing the sale would not hurt anyone. Not only would any delay undermine faith in the government's privatization program, she wrote, but it would also reduce the state's revenues and leave the company itself in a damaging state of uncertainty.

Consumer investment protection rules okayed

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE cabinet yesterday approved legislation regulating investment advisers and portfolio managers, which is aimed at protecting consumers.

Although the banks' practice of providing both investment advice and instruments has been criticized as a conflict of interest, the new bill would allow them to do so. The bill will now be submitted to the Knesset.

According to the Treasury, the decision to allow the banks to act as investment advisers was made to give the public access to the market at reasonable prices.

To reduce the potential for conflict of interest, banks will not be allowed to manage portfolios directly, but rather through subsidiaries.

A banking subsidiary which is not involved in underwriting activities

will be allowed to provide both investment advice and portfolio management, as long as it operates with a permit.

The Securities Authority will issue licenses to individuals and to companies that provide investment advice and manage portfolios.

Applicants will be required to meet a set of minimum requirements to prove they are qualified. In addition, firms will have to meet minimum capital requirements and limit their activities to investment advice and portfolio management.

Only firms can provide portfolio management services, while individuals can act as investment advisers.

Investment advisers will have to disclose all information regarding a proposed transaction to enable the client to judge whether the investment is worthwhile.

To afford additional protection to consumers, some of the transactions performed by a portfolio manager

will require the customer's written prior approval.

A permit holder will not be allowed to invest for himself in the capital market, to avoid conflicts of interest, but only through independent portfolio managers, who will not operate based on instructions as to which particular securities to purchase or sell for him.

The types of services a portfolio manager will perform for his customers will be spelled out in a detailed agreement between the two, which will include the sort of transactions allowed, the amount of discretion left to the manager and commission fees.

Portfolio managers will be required to keep separate accounts for each customer and to separate their own assets from those of their clients.

Portfolio managers will have to register a transaction for their customers on the day of the transaction, and it will be paid in cash, unless the customer has agreed to borrow against the transaction.

The manager will be required to scatter the customers' investments and insure that purchases of securities traded in the stock exchange be not higher than their price in the stock market and, when selling, not lower than the stock market's price.

So as to ensure that commissions paid by customers do not encourage unnecessary transactions, commissions will not be conditioned on profit gained from a particular transaction or by the number of transactions made.

Arab Bank reopens in territories

JOSE ROSENFELD

SUPERVISOR of Banks Ze'ev Abeles yesterday issued a license to the Arab Bank to operate in Judea and Samaria and reopen its branch in Nablus.

The central bank reported that this - the largest Jordanian bank - was the fifth bank to receive a license to operate in Judea and Samaria.

The licensing process, which began with the reopening of the Cairo-Amman Bank in 1986, has taken off this year with the signing of a new banking agreement with Jordan. Since the accord was signed, branches of the Bank of Jordan and the Jordan Gulf Bank have opened in the area.

According to the Bank of Israel, the four banks currently operating in Judea and Samaria have 14 branches. In the coming days, two new banks will open branches, the Arab Bank and the Cairo Arab Bank. By the end of the year, the Bank of Israel expects an additional two to three branches to open in the area.

At the license-granting ceremony that took place yesterday in Beit El, Arab Bank senior manager Abdel Hamid Shuman participated together with Israel Discount Bank officials, who represent the Arab Bank in Israel.

Office of Carmel Carpets' liquidator broken into twice

GALIT LIPKOS BECK

YOSSI Cohen, the liquidator of the Carmel Carpets conglomerate, has filed a complaint with police after his suspected information related to the company was photographed during two recent break-ins at his office.

Cohen refused to comment on the episode, but a source close to him said the break-ins are not necessarily related to the probe into the collapse of MK Avraham Shapira's conglomerate since Cohen's office handles other cases.

"The Shapira case is very complicated," the source said. "It involves a very complex character and a very sophisticated network of companies in Israel and abroad."

A spokesman for Shapira denied any connection between Shapira and the break-ins.

"I have no idea who broke into the office of liquidator Yossi Cohen," said Shapira's spokesman. "I suggest Cohen take a look at the people surrounding him, and maybe then he'll have a clue to the person behind

the break-ins."

In the meantime, official receiver Shmuel Zur has started to reduce deputy Ezra Habsha's control of the probe into the collapse of Carmel Carpets.

Zur has demanded Habsha transfer all information related to the investigation to Cohen.

In addition, Zur appointed attorney Elisheba Galili, from the official receiver's office, to direct the investigation.

Zur's decision to gradually reduce Habsha's involvement in the Shapira case was taken shortly after *Globe* published a report on Habsha's handling of the investigation.

According to the report, Habsha disrupted the investigation and had a poor relationship with accountant Osnat Mandel, Carmel Carpet's other liquidator.

Habsha could not be reached for comment.

Sources close to the investigation said Zur's decision will significantly slow down the investigation.

Interest rates left unchanged

JOSE ROSENFELD

INTEREST rates will remain unchanged next month, as the Bank of Israel will wait to see if its previous large rate hikes have succeeded in dampening rising inflation.

The central bank was expected to sit tight after last month's Consumer Price Index reflected a stabilization in the inflation rate. In the past two months, the Bank of Israel raised interest rates by three percentage points, preceded by seven 0.5% increases since November.

Despite the central bank's decision to leave the interest rate on the daily loans to commercial banks at 15.5%, officials noted that inflation is still higher than the government and Bank of Israel goal for next year of between 8% and 11%.

As a result, the central bank will continue monitoring price, monetary developments, budget expenditures and wages and modify its interest rate policy accordingly.

The Bank of Israel announced it will make available next month five weekly tenders of NIS 6 billion each to the commercial banks.

For current information on potential growth securities in Israel and the U.S., call:

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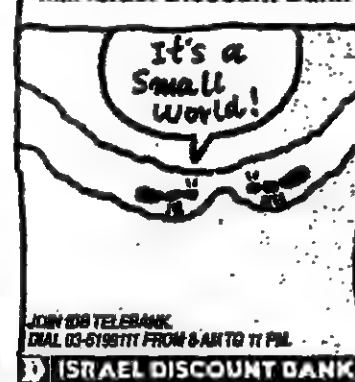
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Redemption Price: 134.86

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A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Directors, 15 Salah E-Din Street, East Jerusalem, Tel. 282335/67, until October 29, 1994.

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YOUR PEACE OF MIND IS OUR BUSINESS.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (24.10.94)			
Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.75	5.00	5.25
Pound sterling (£100,000)	4.375	4.625	4.875
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.125	4.375	4.625
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.875	4.125	4.375
Yen (10 million yen)	0.750	0.875	1.125
(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)			
Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (21.10.94)			
Currency	Buy	Sell	Rep. Rate
U.S. dollar	3.3850	3.4450	3.4250
German mark	2.5821	2.6321	2.6071
Pound sterling	2.0083	2.0583	2.0333
French franc	4.8807	4.9407	4.9107
Japanese yen (100)	0.0025	0.0026	0.0025
Dutch guilder	0.0013	0.0014	0.0013
Swedish krona	1.7728	1.8178	1.7953
Swiss franc	2.4151	2.4601	2.4376
Norwegian krone	0.0183	0.0187	0.0185
Denmark krone	0.0473	0.0477	0.0475
Finland mark	0.0057	0.0058	0.0057
Australian dollar	2.2027	2.2327	2.2177
S. African rand	0.0522	0.0526	0.0524
Belgian franc (10)	0.0733	0.0737	0.0735
Austrian schilling (10)	2.2513	2.2913	2.2713
Italian lira (1000)	1.9501	1.9701	1.9601
Spanish peseta	—	—	—
Irish punt	3.8155	3.8655	3.8405
Portuguese escudo (100)	4.8161	4.8661	4.8411
Spanish peseta (100)	2.4074	2.4474	2.4274

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

Foreigners buy numerous apartments in September

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

Key Representative Rates

US dollar - NIS 3.0170 - - - %
 Starting - NIS 4.3250 - - - %
 Mark - NIS 2.0241 - - - %

Bond-fund managers: Worst is over

WASHINGTON, DC - The worst is over. That, in a nutshell, is how some bond-fund managers feel about the upward move in interest rates.

While they fully expect the Federal Reserve to raise rates a couple of more times, they believe we are getting close to the time when rates will stabilize or head back down.

That means, the managers suggest, that the investment climate for bond-fund shareholders, which has been extremely adverse, is becoming more favorable and will provide investors with opportunities for better returns.

Higher interest rates, they point out, are already generating additional income for bond-fund investors. Over time, they note, the extra income will help replace some of the money investors lost when rising rates took a bite out of their nest eggs.

Thus, the managers believe, there is a flip side to the grim interest-rate story, which has cost some bond-fund shareholders as much as 14 percent of their investment so far this year.

Veteran bond strategist Daniel Fuss, manager of the Loomis Sayles Bond Fund, which gained 49 percent in three years, said he's been telling clients "it is great news to have interest rates go up, because you are going to make more money."

Whether that will fully reassure investors who lost 2.6% in his fund this year through September 30, is uncertain. But Fuss, noting he has lost far less than many of his colleagues, said with a touch of humor: "We're in the top deck of the Titanic."

The state of rates is obviously crucial to bond-fund managers and shareholders, who have \$728.6 billion invested in the funds.

The direction of rates determines how much income an investment will produce and, indeed, whether the nest egg will increase or decrease.

Investing in bonds and bond funds takes a different frame of mind than investing in stock funds. First, remember that interest rates and bond prices move in opposite directions. No investor will be willing to pay the full price for a bond issued at 7% when newly issued bonds are paying 8% interest.

Thus the market will mark down the price of the 7% bond.

Second, the interest paid on bonds depends, in part, on when the bonds come due. Investors who lend their money to the Treasury for two years typically will earn less interest than investors who lend their money for 30 years.

The higher rate is the reward for tying up your money for a longer time.

Third, there's a lot more uncertainty about what can happen to a bond over 30 years than over two years. So, the price swings on bonds tend to be much wider on long-term bonds than on short-term bonds.

Because of the higher volatility, many bond-fund investors were advised early this year to avoid long-term bond funds and to move to or stay in short-term funds to protect their principal.

The strategy generally worked. But several fund managers I recently talked to agreed it is time for long-term investors to think about shifting some money out of short-term funds and into intermediate or long-term funds.

One of the key reasons for moving away from short-term funds is the significant difference in yields. Currently, a typical short-term fund is reporting a dividend yield of 6.1%, while an intermediate fund yield is 6.9% and a long-term fund is yielding 7.2%.

The other reason is that the market has knocked down the prices of intermediate and long-term bonds to very attractive levels, giving managers a chance to pick up some bargains.

An interesting question is: How long does it take investors who lose principal when rates rise, to make back some of that money?

A study by T. Rowe Price shows what would happen to various Treasury securities issued at today's rates. The study assumes rates rise 1% over the next year and then remain stable.

Principal and interest are reinvested at the higher rates in effect after the first year. According to the study, investors achieve bigger gains more quickly in short-term Treasuries. However, intermediate and long-term Treasuries do better in the long run.

Many fund managers favor a strategy called "laddering," in which investors put equal amounts of money into short, intermediate and long-term funds.

A study by Value Line Mutual Fund Advisor found that in the 12 months that ended September 30, short-term bond funds were down 0.5%, intermediate bonds lost 3.8% and long-term bonds fell 5.8%. However, a laddered portfolio would have produced only a 3.4% loss. (The Washington Post)

A LARGE number of apartments in the capital were sold to foreign investors and tourists during the holiday season in September, Anglo Saxon Jerusalem reported.

Among the properties sold were three apartments in the Lev Rehavia project to American families at an average price of \$300,000, and 12 small apartments at the Mevo Yerushalayim Tower, mainly to Italian investors.

The real estate agency also reported the sale of a five-room apartment on Rehov Rav Berlin at \$360,000 to a Mexican buyer and a villa with a garden in Ir Ganim to a Canadian family at \$420,000.

In addition, a two-room suite in an apartment hotel was sold to Americans at \$180,000. Three terrace apartments in the new residential district of Mascha were sold to buyers from South Africa, France, and the US for an average price of \$275,000.

Anglo Saxon said it has already received a large number of inquiries for new residential projects to be launched later this year.

The developments include the second stage of Mamilla-David's Village, and a new project to be built on the site of the former President Hotel on Abad Ha'am Street in Talbieh.

Other Jerusalem suburbs where foreign buyers are showing considerable interest include Mevaseret Zion, Motza Ilit and Ein Karem. Demand for housing units is expected to reach 55,000 this year, while building starts will reach only 40,000, Africa Israel managing director Shlomo Grofman said.

Grofman said housing prices increased 63.3 percent from 1989 to 1994, and demand for housing is high despite the government's policy to speed up the pace of new residential construction.

He said bureaucracy and delays in receiving building permits continue to hinder new starts. Grofman attributed the high demand to the influx of new immigrants, a rise in the Gross Domestic Product, a shift of money from the capital market to the housing market, improved mortgage conditions, and more foreign residents seeking real estate.

Grofman said Africa Israel owns hundreds of dunams of land for building, valued at \$500m-\$600m. The land reserves are sufficient for at least another six years and will allow the company to continue building at a rate of 3,000 housing units annually, he said.

Grofman said the change in Africa Israel's marketing strategy has contributed to improved sales and

profits. The company currently sells more than 1,000 housing units annually, compared with 260 units in 1991.

He said Africa Israel's marketing strategy has switched from high-quality building in expensive neighborhoods to construction of housing units in areas where demand is high, mainly in the central region and Haifa.

Azornim Properties, Clal's real estate division, in partnership with Rogovin, plan to invest \$8 million in construction of a commercial center in Rishon LeZion.

Azornim and Rogovin have an equal share in the project, and Soel Boneh has won the contract to construct the building frame at an investment of \$4m.

The center will be constructed on an 18-dunam plot on Lishansky Street in Rishon LeZion's new industrial zone. The building will include a 7,000-sq.m. shopping area, which will surround a 10,000-sq.m. parking area.

Azornim Properties managing director Dan Dori said they have received building permits to add another two floors to the building. He said the developers are currently negotiating to rent about two-thirds of the commercial space, representing more than 4,500 sq.m.

ment is on the fifth floor and has a view toward Jaffa.

The most expensive apartment was sold for \$960,000. The three-room, 152-sq.m. apartment is on the seventh floor and faces the sea. Akirov said 80% of the apartments available in the tower are sold. The developers are offering two-room apartments with a view to the sea for \$490,000, and similar apartments without a sea view for \$360,000.

Three-room apartments are available for \$580,000 to \$760,000, and four-room apartments are available for \$850,000 to \$910,000.

MM Cohen Construction Company recently purchased a 15-dunam plot in the Ramat Poleg region in Netanya for \$5.6m.

The company plans to build 50 housing units on the plot, which will be situated on 300-sq.m. and sold for approximately \$300,000.

Caesarea Development Company has started to market 600-sq.m. plots and plots for semi-detached building in district 11 in Caesarea.

For many years only one-dunam plots were available for sale in Caesarea.

Caesarea Development deputy managing director Shy Raz said 600 sq.m. to 1,400 sq.m. plots are available for sale in district 11. The company is offering 600-sq.m.

plots for about \$195,000, and a one-dunam plot, intended for two families, for a total of \$314,000.

Gazit Buildings has started to sell apartments available in the Country district in Modi'in. The company has already sold 20 housing units.

The company is building 233 housing units in Modi'in, including duplex apartments, five-room apartments with balcony, four and a half room, four-room and three-room apartments.

The company is constructing a private country club for the district's residents. Adjacent to the center, Gazit is constructing a 1,000-sq.m. commercial center.

The company is offering for sale five-room garden apartments or 138 sq.m., for \$182,000 and five-room, 150-sq.m. apartments at a starting price of \$156,000.

Duplex apartments, on 176 sq.m., are available at \$199,000.

Karat, the developer of Habayit Ha'agol (The Circle House) in Givatayim, is offering studio apartments for sale.

The impressive complex includes three, five-floor buildings which contain 70 apartments.

The company is offering two-room, 63-sq.m. studio apartments for \$180,000, and three-room, 61-91 sq.m. apartments at a starting price of \$230,000.

Ford Europe restructures, plans new models

PARIS (AP) - Ford Europe is making money and pumping out new models as it shakes off the stigma of being Europe's most money-losing automaker.

Coming off a strong second-quarter profit of \$244 million - not counting its still-dismal Jaguar division - Ford Europe is finalizing a major reorganization of its vehicle development and planning to enter a different niche with an all-new subcompact.

That's a long way from 1992, when Ford Europe was the continent's least profitable automaker, losing \$697m. - or \$1.28 billion factoring in Jaguar's loss.

At the Paris Motor Show which ended last Sunday, Ford showed off its completely retooled Scorpio luxury sedan for Europe and unveiled its long-anticipated minivan, a joint project with Volkswagen to be marketed from next year.

Ford also plans within three years an all-new car based on the "Ka," a round, huggable vehicle designed with safety, maneuverability and economy of operation in mind, according to Alex Trotman, chairman of the No. 2 American automaker.

"We think there's a demand below the Fiesta level... for young people, for a second car, for city traffic," Ford Europe Chairman Albert Cuspers said in an interview at the Paris show.

Ford's demographic studies indicate an increasing number of female drivers, another market Ford wants to tap with the subcompact.

Ford's share of the European market over the first nine months of this year rose 7.2% over last year to reach 12%, or No. 4 position after Volkswagen, General Motors Europe and PSA Peugeot-Citroen.

"GM Europe has a better history in Europe than Ford. It's much better at making profits and renewing their cars than Ford Europe," said Gerald Ewencyk, automobile analyst at SAFI, the forecasting branch of Groupe Paribas.

"The average age, or replacement cycle, is five years with Ford, compared with three years for VW and Opel, and four years for Citroen," Ewencyk said.

"From what I see of the plans for renewals, they won't renew anything in Europe until the

Escort in 1996. That's one negative for them. You can't gain market share unless you have new models."

Trotman however said that somewhere in the world, Ford will introduce a new or redesigned product every six weeks for the next three years.

The philosophy of producing cars that can be sold anywhere in the world is behind the massive reorganization.

Under the plan five "Vehicle Centers" around the world will be responsible for global development of particular Ford products. The vehicle centers under Ford Europe - in Dunton, Britain and Merckelheim, Germany - will develop small and medium-sized front-wheel-drive autos.

"Our immediate plan is to 'drain the Atlantic' and combine our European and North American Automotive operations into one strategic entity with a completely global approach to business," Trotman said.

That means that the redesigned Fiesta and Escort should be in a position to go directly to market anywhere in the world.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading

Company	Price	% Change
Bank Leumi	120.00	0.5
Bank Hapoalim	115.00	0.2
Bank Mizrahi	110.00	0.1
Bank Leumi	120.00	0.5
Bank Hapoalim	115.00	0.2
Bank Mizrahi	110.00	0.1
Bank Leumi	120.00	0.5
Bank Hapoalim	115.00	0.2
Bank Mizrahi	110.00	0.1

Two-sided trading

Company	Price	% Change
Bank Leumi	120.00	0.5
Bank Hapoalim	115.00	0.2
Bank Mizrahi	110.00	0.1
Bank Leumi	120.00	0.5
Bank Hapoalim	115.00	0.2
Bank Mizrahi	110.00	0.1
Bank Leumi	120.00	0.5
Bank Hapoalim	115.00	0.2
Bank Mizrahi	110.00	0.1

Gold, silver close lower

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

COMEX gold closed slightly lower after a relatively featureless trading day on Friday.

Speculators rushed to close out positions before the weekend, with moderate profit-taking at the close.

December gold closed \$0.50 weaker at \$392.80 per ounce.

Comex silver dropped drastically to a seven-week low on the close. December silver futures closed down 11.0 cents to \$5.325 an ounce. Both precious metals came under pressure every time the dollar or bonds markets showed a slight recovery, but moved against the expected increases.

December copper futures ended 0.65 cents down to close at 116.95 cents. Analysts noted that the market seems concerned about signs of rising new mine output, which is likely to offset near-term supply disruptions.

Corn closed 1/2 to 3/4 cents lower, with December futures down 2 3/4 to close at \$2.14 3/4. Brokers said that ideal weather in the Midwest is allowing farmers to combine corn at almost record rates, which has forced futures to a lower close.

Soybean futures ended lower on Friday, with November closing at \$5.48 1/2. A fund-inspired rally late in the day brought attention to the soybean market, but this was short lived due to prospects of a record corn harvesting.

The NYCE cotton market became slightly bullish on Thursday

due to constructive export sales, and futures prices were mostly firmer on Friday in a relatively quiet session.

Although weather conditions in the Southeast have improved, there are concerns about the quality of the crop.

December prices ended up 0.04 cents to 69.10 cents a pound.

CSCE world sugar prices ended weak across the board after a light session of profit-taking and liquidation.

Traders said the market finished the week consolidating the gains it scored on last Friday's news of a Brazilian export tax that now appears to be dubious.

March prices lost 0.08 cents to close at 12.70 cents a pound. Friday's much needed rainfall in Brazil caused speculators to liquidate their holdings, resulting in a sharp fall in coffee prices.

December prices, settled 7.10 cents lower to close at \$95.55 cents a pound. No one seems sure any more which way this market will go, and speculators are content to sit on the sidelines for the time being.

CSCE cocoa prices ended lower, with December closing \$22.00 down at \$1,318.00 a tonne. Most of the gains achieved in Thursday's speculative-driven rally were returned during Friday's session, as players liquidated their positions after realizing little follow-through support from the day before.

Courtesy Michael Zwebner, Comstock Trading Ltd.

Two-Sided, Maof indexes drop slightly

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBROSO

Index	Value	% Change
Two-Sided Index	194.48	-0.29%
Maof Index	197.30	-0.65%
Karam Index	177.21	+1.72%

THE Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday weathered well a profit-taking session, as the Two-Sided Index fell 0.3 percent to 194.48, the Maof dropped 0.65% to 197.30, and the Karam rose 1.7% to 177.21.

Total turnover was NIS 153 million, to which the Karam (including the Parallel list) contributed NIS 45m.

There seems, therefore, to be some awakening on the Karam market, as turnovers are approximately 30% higher than they have been in recent weeks.

The 200 line has a deep psychological meaning. The average trader will see in the indexes crossing the line a clear signal that the bull market is back.

Should this happen, it would allow the market to conclude the year on a positive note. The game is now to wait for the results of the third quarter.

Common wisdom has it that these will be better than the first two quarters, but worse than the same quarter last year.

The reason for this is the effect of the relative recovery of the stock market during the last quarter when compared to earlier this year.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the institutional

are still basically out of the market. As long as this is true, the market is unlikely to stage a breakthrough.

The market showed no clear indication as to where it was heading. Most securities on the Two-Sided market were stuttering, with rises or declines of 1-2%.

Only one security traded there showed a price change of more than 5% - Cohen Development, which rose 6.7%.

The Leumi group (Ofek) was again buying Clal Israel and Clal Industries, which rose respectively by 2.8% and 2.5%. Was this the hand of foreign investors?

Koor was down 3.7% on a turnover of NIS 4.7m. The weakness was attributed to the impending sale of 10% of the company's equity by the Histadrut.

Koor general manager Benny Gaon is reportedly trying to interest US investors to take a position in the company.

Malal and Electric Cables were not traded on the Two Sided. There were just not enough investors who could generate a trade which has a minimum price tag of NIS 230,000.

This is particularly surprising since these are well known securities spread among the general public.

DRIVE CAREFULLY!!

SOURCE: ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

Shlomi protests 'state neglect'

DAVID RUDGE

A STRIKE which closed schools and kindergartens and shut down municipal services in Shlomi for the past 10 days appeared set to end last night. Members of the local council and residents were expected to call off the strike following assurances that meetings would be arranged with government ministers and Treasury officials.

Earlier in the day, local council head Yisrael Avnati had declared Shlomi a "closed area," as residents joined the fight to protest against what they described as the government's neglect of the town near the Lebanese border.

Angry residents and municipal workers blocked the northern border

road outside the town with burning tires and placed barricades of piled-up refuse at the entrances to Shlomi. They charged that there is a shortage of jobs and insufficient housing in the area. They claimed that because the town is far from the center of the country, nobody is interested in their plight.

"Our children are leaving home because they don't have anywhere to live here and because there is no development," said Vivian Cohen, one of the protesters. "If nothing is done, Shlomi will turn into a settlement of old people."

Police eventually persuaded the residents to end the unlicensed demonstration.

Bill approved to aid ailing localities

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE cabinet yesterday approved a legislative proposal aimed at ending the localities' endemic financial crisis, following a week of protests by development town heads which degenerated into fist fights at the Finance Ministry.

The proposal, which was forwarded to the cabinet legislative committee, sets the principles for the Interior Ministry grants to localities based on socio-economic criteria developed by the Swamy committee on fiscal reform in local government.

In addition, it includes enforcement provisions that will enable the central government to increase the localities' property tax (*armona*) assessments to appoint authorized managers and external controllers to assume fiscal management of the lo-

calities, if these exceed their budget by more than 30 percent.

In order to close the localities' gaping deficits, the government earlier this year approved NIS 400 million in grants, and NIS 100 million in credit for localities that are unable to get bank credits. This year, localities will receive NIS 300m., including NIS 100m. in credit. The remaining NIS 200m. will be distributed next year.

The Interior Ministry increased its grants to localities by NIS 225m. this year and will add NIS 580m. more next year.

Arab localities' Interior Ministry grants were also increased by NIS 82m. this year. They will receive an additional NIS 65m. next year and NIS 71m. more in 1996.

Deal signed to computerize Jerusalem schools

BILL HUTMAN and RACHEL NEIMAN

A DEAL that will put over 1,200 computers at the disposal of Jerusalem pupils was signed yesterday between the municipality and Digital Corporation.

Digital will install a total of 1,265 Intel 486-based personal computers in 30 Jerusalem schools at a cost of NIS 12 million. The project includes computer laboratories, infrastructure and network systems.

Many of the computers will be introduced in classrooms during this school year, said Mayor Ehud Olmert, at a signing ceremony at City Hall, attended by Digital (Israel) gen-

eral manager Yigal Bar-Yosef. "Jerusalem's education system until now has been behind the times," Olmert said. "Now, it will have the tools of tomorrow."

The mayor, who holds the education portfolio at City Hall, has pushed hard to bring computers to capital schools.

This project, however, was initiated during the administration of former mayor Teddy Kollek.

The Education Ministry, Mifal Hapayis, and the municipality, are paying for the computers, the city spokesman said.



Maria Eisen Leshtinka, a Warsaw Ghetto survivor, yesterday hands Yad Vashem director Avner Shalev the doll her father gave her at age six - with a promise it would watch over her. Maria was rescued from the ghetto and hidden in various places with her doll during the war, and held onto it as a good luck charm. Yesterday she visited Yad Vashem with a delegation of 45 Poles, almost all of them Jews, who survived the Holocaust after they were rescued by Polish Gentiles, but who did not know their true identities for years. They have now formed an organization to seek their roots. A tearful Leshtinka told Shalev the doll, which is missing a few parts, "is missing something, like all the Jews rescued in the Holocaust." (Israel Hareli)

Witness: I told Dinitz to report personal expenses

EVELYN GORDON

JEWISH Agency Chairman Simcha Dinitz "cannot say the agency was at fault for not deducting his personal expenses from his salary, because I warned him four separate times that the responsibility for reporting those expenses was his," Zvi Barak, head of the agency's finance division, told Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

Dinitz is on trial for fraud and breach of trust, for allegedly charging some \$22,000 worth of personal expenses to the agency.

One of the points raised by the defense was that according to written agency procedure, all expenses were to be deducted from an executive's salary unless he specifically claimed them as work-related.

However, Barak said he had made clear to Dinitz at a meeting

in the spring of 1988 that "the condition for using the [agency] credit card for personal expenses was reporting [those expenses]."

Barak said he reiterated this warning in a letter to Dinitz in January 1989, after being informed that the chairman was not submitting reports on his personal expenses, and then again twice more: in early- to mid-1991 and at the end of 1991 or the beginning of 1992. The letter was submitted to the court.

Barak said he had been upset when he read in the papers that Dinitz blamed the agency for the fact that his personal expenses had never been repaid.

"This isn't true," he said. "I

warned him that he had to report [his expenses] ... I think this is simply an excuse after the fact, to justify what happened."

Barak also denied that Dinitz had ever objected to putting personal expenses on his agency card, and had therefore requested a second card for his personal expenses.

"I don't think he ever said anything like that," Barak said. "There's a limit to rationality. He should have an agency card for his private use."

Barak said the license to charge personal expenses to the agency and repay them later was meant for things like hotel bills, where, for instance, a personal phone call

could not be separated out of the overall bill. It was not, he said, meant to facilitate executives' personal clothes shopping.

Barak also said he okayed a special grant of \$2,500 for Dinitz - meant to cover five years of unpaid clothing allowances - without even asking Dinitz whether he had not received these allowances. He merely checked with Dinitz's secretary, who said she did not remember receiving them.

He also okayed the payment at the rate of \$500 a year, to cover fiscal years 1987-1991, even though the rate had been only \$300 a year until 1991. Barak said it was accepted that if rates changed before someone had been paid, they benefited from the new rate.

Conference slams lack of equality for Israeli Arabs

DAVID RUDGE

ISRAEL is making a historic "sulha" with its Arab neighbors but still has not done so with its Arab citizens, Jerusalem lawyer Osama Halabi told participants at the opening of a conference over the weekend in Nazareth on human rights in the Israeli Arab sector.

"All demands for real equality clash with the laws of the state. Until there is such a 'sulha,' however, there won't be real equality or democracy in Israel," said Halabi.

He said Israeli Arabs were expected to act as a bridge between Israel and neighboring Arab countries and the Palestinian people as part of the efforts to create lasting peace.

"But how can the Arab sector be expected to take an active role in attaining peace when the laws of the state, including those passed recently, discriminate against Arab citizens?" he asked.

He cited as an example of discrimination the plight of 50,000 Arabs who lacked basic amenities such as water, electricity, telephones, roads and adequate education and health services because their settlements were not officially recognized.

Halabi maintained that laws relating to human rights were based on the Declaration of Independence principle that Israel was a Jewish state and by their nature discriminated against non-Jews.

The convention - reportedly the first of its kind to be held in Israel - has been organized by the Association of Forty, which fights for the rights of unrecognized villages, in conjunction with the Galilee Society, which provides health services in Arab communities, the Nazareth-based Arab Association for Human Rights, and the fund for promoting technological education in the Arab sector.

Representatives of human rights bodies in America and Europe, as well as from the UN, are participating in the conference which is due to end today. Organizers said a PLO delegation had been expected but was unable to attend because of the closure of the territories.

At the end of the conference, experts are expected to submit detailed proposals on ways of improving the lot of Israeli Arabs to the government.

Roth's murderers to be sentenced today

THE two 15-year-olds who murdered cabbie Derek Roth in January are to be sentenced today in Tel Aviv District Court by Judges Edmund Levy, Nissim Yeshiyahu and Devora Berliner.

The prosecution has asked for a "very stiff prison sentence" but defense lawyers asked the judges to take into consideration the defendants' age and their expressions of regret.

Judges are not obliged to hand down life sentences to juveniles for murder, as they are for adults.

Raine Marcus

CORRECTION

Please note that the extended deadline for the STICK WITH NAXOS COMPACT DISCS PROMOTION is through OCTOBER 31, 1994 and not as advertised in Time Out on October 21. Our apologies. The Jerusalem Post Music Collection 02-241282

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Poll: Israelis prefer CNN for world news

Israelis rely on CNN International more than any other competing news channel for international news, according to a survey conducted by Gallup for the station last week. The poll showed that 28.2% of the country's 750,000 cable-linked homes tune into CNN at least once a day, which means more Israelis watch the 24-hour newscasts proportionately than their counterparts in any other country, according to CNN statistics.

Peretz to head Sharett Institute

Dr. Tamar Peretz was named director of the Sharett Institute of Oncology at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Karem yesterday. Peretz, who has been acting director for the past several years, fills the position left by Prof. Shoshana Biran, who died of cancer five years ago. Peretz, 42, is a graduate of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, and studied two years at the Sloan-Kettering Memorial Hospital in New York.

Tires slashed on Arab cars in Jerusalem

The tires were slashed on 17 Arab-owned vehicles parked near Jerusalem's Old City before dawn yesterday. Kach claimed responsibility for the vandalism, spokesman saying it was done to mark the anniversary of the slaying of Kach founder Rabbi Meir Kahane; but police said it is unclear Kach members were involved.

No arrests had been made in the case by last night, but three persons were arrested for unruly behavior at a Kach rally in downtown Jerusalem in the evening.

Colleges and universities open

Close to 100,000 students will study at the country's universities and another 20,000 at colleges this year, it was announced yesterday, as most of the institutes of higher learning opened their doors.

At Tel Aviv University, the country's largest, 25,000 students flocked onto the campus, about 5,000 of them for the first time. Bar-Ilan and Haifa universities also began the academic year yesterday. But the Hebrew University of Jerusalem - with a student body of 23,000 - and Beersheba's Ben-Gurion University have extended the vacation until next Sunday.

Meanwhile, a threatened strike by the universities' junior academic staff appeared to have been called off last night.

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the nine of spades, ten of hearts, ace of diamonds, and nine of clubs.

STATE OF ISRAEL Ministry of Health - Supply Services

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50,000 vials - VANCOMYCIN HCl 500mg/10ml

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The tender documents are obtainable from the Supply Services of the Ministry of Health, 15 Yehuda & Noah Moses St., Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-6972020, against payment of NIS750.

Quotations should be submitted in the Hebrew or in the English language only, not later than December 4, 1994, in the envelope attached to the tender documents.

David Gabbey Director of Medical Supply

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The Hebrew University of Jerusalem The Institute for European Studies

announce that the seminar "Regional Integration - European Experiences and Middle Eastern Perspectives in Politics and Economics" scheduled October 26-27, 1994, is postponed

New dates will be announced

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Israel Airports Authority Arava Border Crossing

Notice to the Public

Due to the signing of the peace agreement between Israel and Jordan at the Arava border crossing (near Eilat)

From today, Mon. Oct. 24, 1994 the crossing will be closed for three days

to all traffic, October 24 - October 26, and reopen on Thursday, October 27 at 8 a.m.

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Knesset panel decries bigger IDF pensions

EVELYN GORDON

MEMBERS of the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday refused to approve additional funding for army pensions, saying they saw no justification for the extremely generous pension terms the army gives.

Members of the regular army - combat soldiers and clerks alike - are allowed to begin collecting a pension at age 45. They are also allowed to convert 25% of their pension into a lump-sum grant, and, in addition to their pension, each retiree receives a grant equal to 12 months' salary.

"I'm not aware of anything like this anywhere else in the world," said Dan Tichon (Likud). "Therefore, we want to know what's going on here."

The issue came up when the Treasury asked the committee to approve an additional NIS 58 million for army pensions. The money was needed, the Treasury said, because there are about 1,000 more retirees this year than last year. Similar increases are expected in the coming years.

Yigal Bibi (NRP) then objected that the terms of the army pensions were over-generous. Why, he asked, should a clerk or a computer programmer, who in the private sector would have to work until age 65, be allowed to receive a pension from the army at age 45?

Tichon and committee chairman Gedalya Gal (Labor) agreed. By giving such generous pension terms, they said, the state is wasting huge sums of money that might be better spent elsewhere.

Gal then suggested discussing the issue in the general framework of the committee's discussions on the defense budget, but Bibi and Tichon pressed for a special meeting on the issue.

He therefore agreed to hold a meeting in the near future with the Chief of General Staff's advisor on financial affairs. In the meantime, the committee is refusing to approve the extra money.

Histadrut strike fund used as loan collateral

FORMER Histadrut treasurer Arthur Yisraelowitz and one of his employees, Meir Shitteman, signed documents pledging the labor federation's NIS 29 million strike fund to Bank Ozer Hahayal as collateral for loans.

This emerged from a report on an internal audit presented a yesterday's weekly Histadrut leadership meeting.

In August 1991, Yisraelowitz and Shitteman sent a letter authorizing unlimited use of the fund as collateral. A November 1991 letter from them explained that the loans secured by the strike fund were to finance Histadrut cultural activities.

The revelation aroused anger in the leadership. MK Ran Cohen (Meretz), chairman of the Histadrut parliament, called it a crime against the workers, whose money was used for the purposes of others.

Trade Union Department head Amir Peretz's proposal that the various unions next year receive some 30 percent of all Histadrut funds, some NIS 100 million a year, one than double what they now receive, was also discussed.

(Rim)

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